

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
Evaluation Conf. Shanghai, 1926

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TENTATIVE

FINDINGS

OF THE

EVALUATION CONFERENCE

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

HELD AT

SHANGHAI, CHINA

November 18—December 3, 1926.

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1926



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Note: These Findings and Recommendations do not become effective until approved by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in New York.

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p 1 - Self-sufficiency
p 10 - Theme of self-sufficiency &
English translation of the story
p 15 - The mission
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Tentative Findings of Evaluation Conference

THE China Council of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. at its Annual Meeting of 1925 felt that a general evaluation of all of the activities of the eight missions in China was an imperative necessity. While a periodic refacing is ordinarily of great value, the generally changed situation in China brought about by events of the year 1925 led the Council to request the Board in New York to send a deputation to study the situation and assist in a series of evaluation conferences during the months of October and November 1926.

The plan adopted was first to have preliminary local conferences in connection with each of the thirty-five mission stations in preparation for larger conferences during the Annual Meetings of the eight missions early in the year 1926. At each of these series of conferences the fullest participation of the Chinese Christians was sought where they could be reached in greatest numbers and were most conversant with the work and problems.

The Findings of these two series of conferences were made available for three Regional Conferences held during the months of October and November, 1926, at Tsinan, October 6 to 13th; at Nanking, October 25 to 30; at Canton, November 5 to 11, and a General Evaluation Conference held in the offices of the China Council, Shanghai, November 18, to December 3, 1926. At both Tsinan and Nanking, preliminary meetings were held of groups of Chinese from the several Presbyteries concerned.

In connection with the three Regional Conferences both separate and joint sessions were held with approximately fifteen representatives of the Chinese Church present at each.

In addition to delegates from the Missions both the Regional and the Shanghai General Conferences were attended throughout by the officers of the China Council and two Deputations, one from the Board in New York and one from neighboring Mission fields. The former was composed of one of the two Senior General Secretaries, Dr. Robert

E. Speer, Mrs. C. K. Roys, one of the two Executive Secretaries for China, Miss Gertrude Schultz, Executive Secretary of the Home Department, and Rev. Hugh T. Kerr, D.D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman of the Presbyterian Board of Education.

The neighboring Mission fields, Korea, Japan and the Philippines were respectively represented by Rev. S. A. Moffett, D.D., Rev. A. K. Reischauer, D.D., and Rev. J. B. Rodgers, D.D.

At the Shanghai General Conference, Rev. Yee Hsing Lin, Rev. Djang Fang, and Rev. Y. S. Taam, representatives of the Chinese Church from each of the three Regional Conferences participated during sessions pertaining to the relation of Church and Mission.

Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, representing the National Christian Council, attended the Shanghai General Conference with the privilege of the floor.

The Board and Visiting Deputations, together with the officers of the China Council, were ex-officio members of all committees but without vote in committee or Conference.

The following Committees served during the Shanghai General Conference:

I. Relationships and Administration. III. Educational.

C. H. Fenn, Chairman

O. C. Crawford

T. W. Mitchell

P. R. Abbott

C. S. Smith

J. S. Kunkle

Rev. Yee Hsing Lin

Rev. Djang Fang

Rev. Y. S. Taam

R. E. Speer

A. K. Reischauer

J. B. Rodgers

II. Evangelistic.

E. E. Walline, Chairman

T. N. Thompson

J. E. Shoemaker

A. K. Whallon

C. R. Callender

C. H. Derr

Mrs. W. D. Boone

Mrs. M. R. Melrose

S. A. Moffett

J. W. Creighton, Chairman

R. A. Lanning

Mrs. L. Thurston

R. F. Fitch

F. Niles

Miss M. M. Moninger

J. E. Williams

Miss M. A. Frame.

IV. Property and Finance.

C. F. Johnson, Chairman

G. T. Tootell

J. H. Wylie

W. O. Elterich

W. M. Campbell

C. M. Myers

V. Medical.

J. H. Wylie, Chairman

G. T. Tootell

C. F. Johnson

- VI. *Mannual Rules re Salary and Force.*
 W. O. Elterich, Chairman
 C. M. Myers
 W. M. Campbell
 J. B. Rodgers
- VII. *Literature.*
 C. M. Myers, Chairman
 R. P. Abbott
 J. E. Shoemaker
 G. T. Tootell
 Miss M. M. Moninger
 J. E. Williams
 O. C. Crawford
- VIII. *Evaluation of Stations.*
 C. S. Smith, Chairman
 T. N. Thompson
 C. H. Fenn
 R. A. Lanning
 J. H. Wylie
 C. R. Callender
 J. S. Kunkle
 C. F. Johnson
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 W. M. Campbell
- IX. *Union Obligations other than Colleges.*
 R. F. Fitch, Chairman.
 F. Niles
 C. H. Derr
 Mrs. W. D. Boone
 Mrs. L. Thurston
 A. K. Whallon.
 W. T. Mitchell
 E. E. Walline
 Mrs. M. R. Melrose
 J. B. Rodgers
- X. *Personnel.*
 R. C. Wells, Chairman.
 A. K. Whallon
 C. F. Johnson
 J. E. Williams
 T. W. Mitchell
 O. C. Crawford
 J. W. Creighton
 W. M. Campbell
- Chairman of Conference.*
 Ralph C. Wells
- Secretary of Conference.*
 Charles E. Patton

Rev. C. R. Callender being taken seriously ill and, upon physician's advice, sent to the United States, was unable to remain for the General Conference.

The Findings and Recommendations herein presented are submitted for the consideration of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., and are not to be considered as final or effective until approved by the Board.

They are presented to the Board in the same form and have the same value as the minutes and recommendations of the Annual Meeting of the China Council.

The Council enumeration has been followed, the numbers following the last previous minutes of the Ad Interim Committee and preceding the minutes of the Council Meeting of 1926.

After approval by the Board such portions as are relevant will be formally presented for consideration by the Chinese Church or other organizations concerned.

I. Relations and Administration.—Church and Mission.

26363. *The Mission's Aim.*—The aim of the Mission as enunciated by the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and approved by the missionaries in their acceptance of appointment is as follows:

“The supreme and controlling aim of foreign missions is to make the Lord Jesus Christ known to all men as their Divine Savior and to persuade them to become His disciples; to gather these disciples into Christian Churches which shall be self-propagating, self-supporting and self-governing; to cooperate, so long as necessary, with these Churches in the evangelizing of their countrymen, and in bringing to bear on all human life the spirit and principles of Christ.”

26364. *The Ideal Christian Church.*—The ideal of both Mission and Church for the Church's attainment is no other than that of the New Testament, namely an organized association of all those who have become new creatures through faith in Jesus Christ and surrender to the transforming work of His Spirit, for the purpose of fellowship in and with Him in united worship, mutual edification, loving ministry, service to society and the nation, and universal evangelization. The ideal Church in any nation must necessarily be indigenous in the sense that it must be self-propagating, self-supporting and self-governing and, both in outward form and inward spirit, the free expression of that people's life under the guidance of the Spirit of Christ, building upon the only Foundation which any man can lay and according to the ideals of the Word of God which abideth forever. A Church of this character will most attract the national mind and most effectively accomplish its work in the national heart and life.

26365. *Mutual Relation of Mission and Church.*—According to the above principles, the Mission, from beginning to end, looks upon itself as merely the transient agency by which the Christian Church of one land or race seeks to fulfil the great Commission of our Lord and Savior; its functions and activities to be transferred as speedily as possible to the permanent and

growing Church, whose primacy, autonomy and responsibility must ever be, together with the duty of full world evangelization, the predominant concern of the Mission.

26366. *National Consciousness.*—Rejoicing in the development of national consciousness as a normal and wholesome expression of manhood and patriotism, the Mission is eager to transfer control and responsibility to the Church and to adopt such forms of cooperation with the Church as will most effectively promote its full national character and service.

26367. *Self-support.*—In the spirit of this growing national consciousness, the Chinese Church will naturally devote its utmost endeavors to increasing the measure of its financial support of its churches, its evangelistic and educational work, by more sacrificial giving, more voluntary service, and more widespread evangelism.

Evaluation of the Missions' present policy of aiding from the beginning the local churches and unorganized groups with large grants toward the employment of resident evangelists, pastors and primary school teachers and the provision of buildings, leads us to the profound conviction that, as Missions, we have too often hindered rather than helped the young Church in its advance to the ideal by fostering a spirit of dependence upon others for that which should be supplied through their own sacrificial service in the Spirit of Christ; and by starting the life and work of the Church on a scale of expenditure which it cannot hope to maintain on its own resources.

While the Mission, in cooperation with the Church and its Boards, should not be sparing of funds or force in vigorously pressing the work of wide evangelism; yet it should earnestly endeavor to influence the Church, in taking over the work, to such radical modification of past Mission policies as shall result in setting evangelists free from sole responsibility to local non-self-supporting groups of Christians for personal evangelism over wide areas, for the supervision of many Christian groups and for the holding of classes in all these groups to teach Christians to read the

Bible. The Mission should also seek, in conference with the Church, to provide facilities for elementary training of selected leaders from each Christian group who may become the unpaid shepherds of the little community, and lead them in local evangelism. Both Mission and Church should be ever on the outlook for, and active in the training of, adequately qualified ministers for self-supporting churches and the superintendence of evangelism.

Every effort should be made to lead the Church to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and to establish from the first the principle of doing the utmost for themselves before asking help from others. All new groups of believers should be organized on a self-supporting basis from the beginning.

26368. We suggest to the Church in its new administration of funds, both its own and those from foreign sources, that it endeavor by definite plans, strictly enforced, to bring long established work to a self-supporting basis.

26369. *Cooperation of Church and Mission.*—The problems of Church and Mission cooperation differ widely in various parts of our China field and the solutions thus far attempted correspondingly differ, according as the Presbyterian Church continues or is merged in the United Church; also according to regional temperament, the history of Church and Mission, advance in self-support, social and political conditions and other factors.

26370. *Tsinan Plan of Cooperation.*—The plan wrought out by the Tsinan Conference includes:

1. The maintenance of the main features of the present Church organization, whether Presbyterian or Union, and its development in such a way as to preserve the sacred character of its officers and courts, enlarge the scope of its activities to embrace most of those now administered by the Mission or Joint Councils and secure more perfect Sino-foreign cooperation.

2. In each organized Church or closely contiguous group of Churches, the joining of sessions, deacons and deaconesses and representatives of various departments of activity with the local missionaries to form a Committee for the administration of all local work not under a special Board of Directors.

3. In unorganized Christian groups, the formation by Presbytery of some simple organization for the prosecution of the work.

4. The invitation by Presbytery of the missionaries within its bounds, together with representatives of the various departments of work, men and women, to form the Presbytery's Board of Church Activities, with executive and departmental committees.

5. The formation by the Synod of a divisional, or provincial, Board of Church Activities to include its own executive committee, four representatives of each Presbytery, an additional representative for each additional thousand members above the minimum to be determined, the Mission's representative in China Council and coopted members not exceeding half the above total; this Synodical Board to appoint an executive committee, also departmental committees or boards, not necessarily limited to its own members; Missionaries never to be a majority in either Presbyterial or Synodical Board.

6. For an experimental period of three years, the turning over to the Church of the Board's appropriations for such work as the Church may undertake.

7. Consultation with the Presbytery's Activity Board as to requests for new Mission forces and the return of missionaries from furlough.

26371. Nanking Conference Plans.—The Nanking Conference presented no definite plan, but gave approval to two principles, namely, the enlargement of the scope of the present Church courts so as to admit women and laymen and, pending the accomplishment of this, the carrying on of the joint work

of Mission and Church through the Presbyteries or Cooperation Committees. The several plans in operation in the missions represented in this Conference are as follows:

26372. 1. *Central China Mission Plan*.—Funds for evangelistic work, primary schools, travel and repairs are paid in a lump sum to the Presbyteries. This allocation carries with it the right of decision regarding salaries, the dismissal and transfer of Chinese evangelists. Foreign workers are also subject to assignment but only after consultation with the Mission.

Estimates for evangelistic work and primary schools are prepared by a joint committee of the Presbytery and Mission.

All ordained men are members of Presbytery, subject to its rules and have a full share in its work.

26373. 2. *Kiangnan Mission Plan*.—Cooperation Committees differ somewhat in the several Stations, but consist of representatives of the Station and the local churches. To them have been delegated such former Station functions as evangelistic work and day schools with full authority over both funds and force, subject only to the Kiangnan Cooperative Executive Committee. This Executive Committee is composed of four representatives, two Chinese, two foreign, elected by each local Cooperative Committee, and its function is to settle questions referred to it by the local committees and to promote the early assumption by the Presbyteries of the functions and responsibilities of this Executive Committee. It reviews the Estimates of the local Cooperative Committees, including force and property, and approves the purchase of property. It plans for the strengthening and progress of the local Cooperative Committees. It receives the local departmental reports, and settles problems referred to it by the local committees. In addition there is a "Mission Board-Relation Committee of foreigners which represents Stations and Mission in all their relations to the Board, and in any matters not already delegated to the Cooperative Committee."

26374. 3. Hunan Mission Plan.—The Hunan Mission plan, as illustrated by Siangtan Station, has a Union Committee, whose function is to help the Church to complete self-dependence, and to direct established work not directly related to the Church. It consists in a Station, of seven members, three from the Station, two from the Church Session and two chosen by these five. The funds for all work of the Station are turned over to the Committee.

26375. Canton Conference Plan.—The plan approved by the Canton Conference proposes:

1. The allocation of missionaries by the Mission to certain fields of work within the Church on the definite request of the Divisional Council of the Church of Christ in China, such missionaries, for the time agreed upon, to be under the direction and control of the Divisional Council.

2. The direct transfer to the Divisional Council by the Mission of all its evangelistic funds; no reduction of grants to be made during the next five years, thereafter if necessary the grants to be reduced on a gradually decreasing scale. In case however, of a general reduction in Board appropriations, the grants to the church shall be subject to a proportionate reduction.

3. The transfer by the Mission of its funds for elementary education to the Divisional Council. (See later action on this proposal.)

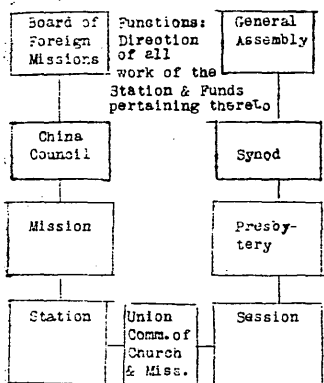
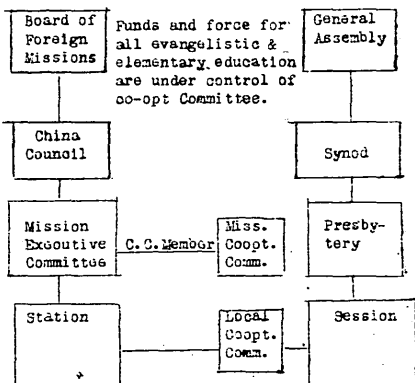
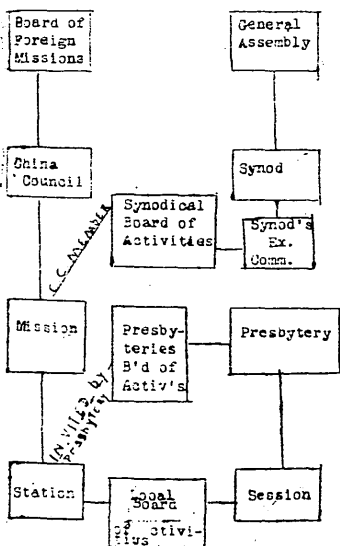
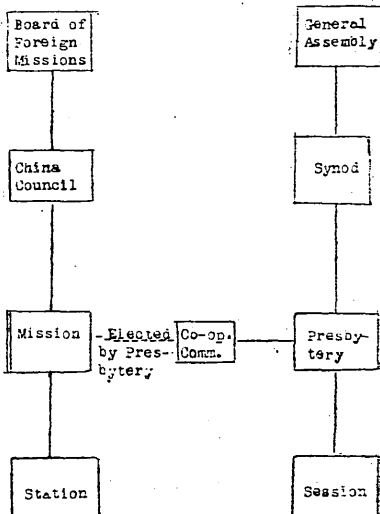
4. The transfer of higher schools to the Divisional Council as rapidly as the way may open to conserve and advance by this means the work of the institution, bring it into fullest relationship to the Church and carry out all obligations assumed by the Home Board.

5. Continued cooperation with the Church during this transition period through directorates, advisory boards and by support of teachers of Christian religious education.

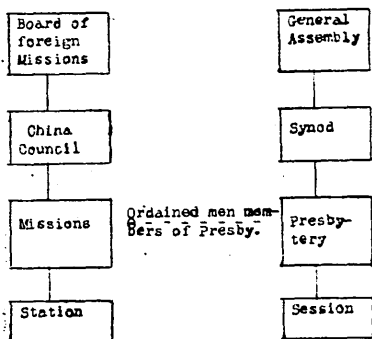
26376. A tabular comparison between the various plans suggested by the several Conferences is presented herewith:

	<i>Tsinan</i>	<i>Kiangnan</i>	<i>Central China</i>	<i>Hunan</i>	<i>Canton</i>
Ultimate Aim for Christian Work in China	Indigenous Chinese Church, autonomous and responsible	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
Ultimate Status of Mission	Withdrawn	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
Ultimate Status of Missionary	Working in other Fields	ditto	ditto	ditto	Permanent place in the Church
Ultimate disposal of funds	Used in more needy fields	ditto	ditto	ditto	Some permanent support of Institutions and Individuals
Immediate Status of Christian Work	Full Cooperation of Mission and Church	Cooperation of Mission and Chinese	Full cooperation of Station and Church	Cooperation of Station and Local Church	Full Administration by Church
Immediate Status of Mission	Home Relations Joint Adm. of Institutions Mutual Inspiration	Inactive, except through a Committee on Home Relations	Home Relations Joint Adm. of Insts. Mutual Inspiration	ditto	Temporary Joint Administration of Institutions
Immediate Status of Missionary	Members of Chinese Church yet Responsible to Mission and Board	Members of Coop. Committees or directed by them.	Members of Chinese Church, yet Responsible to Mission and Board	Members of Church of Station and possibly of Union Committee	Members of Church Responsible only to Church for term of years
Immediate Disposal of Funds	Evangel. and Elementary Education Funds given to Church Instit. Funds to Board of Directors	All Administration by Coop. Committee or by Board of Directors	Same as Tsinan	All administration by Union Committee	Same as Tsinan
Immediate Status of Institutions	Joint Boards appropriately related to Church	Boards related to Coop. Committees	Joint Boards related to Church	Sub-committees of Union Committee	Joint Boards becoming Church Boards
Present Rank in Self-Support of Church	3	4	2	5	1

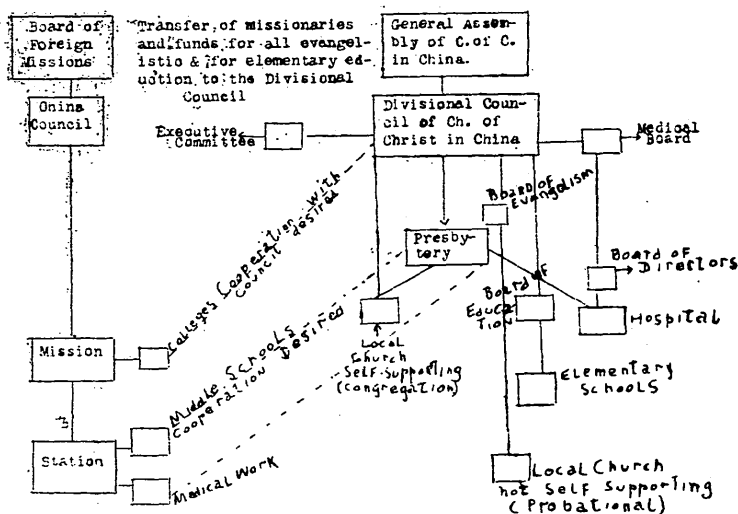
26377. The mutual relations between the Church and Mission, according to the various plans are set forth in the following graphs:

HUNAN COOPERATION PLANKIANGAN COOPERATION PLANPROPOSED NORTH CHINA CO-OPERATION PLANHAINAN CO-OPERATION PLAN

Central China Relation to Chinese Church
 a. Ordained men are members of Presbytery.
 b. Mission Funds are turned over to "



South China Relation of Church and Mission as passed by Regional Conference.



26378. The various plans of administration approved by the regional Conferences recognize as their ultimate purpose the orientation of mission work about the Chinese Church. That every part of the work may make its full effective contribution to the life of the Church all the work is placed

under responsible boards of administration definitely related to the Church. The fellowship of Chinese and foreign workers is sought in a movement for the evangelization of China in and through the Chinese Church.

26379. As to the method of this movement toward a common goal two theories exist among us, that of more perfect cooperation of the Mission with a more thoroughly autonomous Church, and that of gradual absorption of the Mission's force, as well as its finance and functions, in the Chinese Church. In so far as such absorption consists in the individual missionary's identification of himself with the Chinese Church as a member of the local Church or of the Presbytery, where the Church desires such relation, it should further our common aim. The taking over of the force desired by the Church in South China, and the plan approved by the Canton Conference, of allocating certain missionaries to the Church, which removes missionaries from responsibility to the Mission for a period of years, would need to be safeguarded against the danger of weakening the relation of the Missionary to the Board and the Home Constituency. Any plan for Cooperation Committees which provides for the appointment of the foreign members of the Committee directly by the Mission, while the Chinese on the Committee do not directly represent Presbytery or Synod, imperils the preeminence of the Chinese Church and should be followed, if at all, only for a transition period in the early stages of the Church's development. All Cooperative Committees as distinct from Church Boards, involve the existence of a third organization between the Church and Mission with possible conflict of jurisdiction and authority.

26380. On the other hand any plan, such as that of Tsinan, for perfecting Cooperation through placing all initiative toward the formation of joint Boards in the hands of the Chinese Church, will need to guard against unwieldly numbers and too large proportion of missionaries. Care should be taken that the Administrative Board is the agent of the Church and not the Church the agent of the Administrative

Board. Questions as to territorial extent of Presbytery and Synod and as to expansion of the personnel of these courts should be determined by the Church itself.

26381. We recommend the general approval of the plans for Church Administrative Boards, prepared by the Tsinan Conference, the Central China Mission and the Canton Conference, including the Hainan plan, leaving the details of cooperation to be worked out by the Missions and Churches. We suggest however that in the Tsinan plan (section 6) the period be five years rather than three.

26382. We recommend that for regions where the Church is less well organized or has developed cooperation committees for the administration of evangelism, made up of representatives of Mission and Church, as prepared by the Nanking Conference for the Kiangnan and Hunan Missions and by the Canton Conference for the Linchow Station, be approved; this approval to be given with the understanding that these committees are temporary in character and look forward to some form of Church administration.

26383. We approve of the transfer to the Church or its agencies, or to Cooperation Committees according to the plan approved in the several regions, of the evangelistic and day school work of the Mission with funds and force, as elsewhere provided.

26384. The relation of non-union schools above the elementary grade, and of hospitals, to the Church Administration Boards should be considered one by one, with a view to conserving and advancing the work of the institution, bringing its work into fuller relation to the Church and carrying out all the trusts with regard to it involved in the obligations assumed by the Board in America.

26385. *Boards of Directors.*—Middle Schools, Colleges, and Hospitals until taken over by the Chinese Church will be most efficiently administered by the appointment of joint and representative Boards of Directors appropriately related to the Chinese Church and answerable to the bodies represented.

26386. The Chinese Church is unmistakably affirming its conviction that the work of evangelization in China is by no means finished, and that the vast extent of the unfinished task calls for the maintenance of at least the present number of missionaries, and of the best that the West can send. It is evident that for years to come the missionary will be an important factor in the life and work of the Chinese Church. It is essential that he should maintain the least obtrusive and most helpful relation to that Church. Whether or not this will render advisable his actual membership in the Church will depend upon the mature judgment of the Church itself. Wherever that judgment is strongly in favor of the missionary's membership in the Church it will be wise for unordained men and women to unite with the local Church and for the ordained missionary, especially if engaged in evangelistic work, to unite with the Presbytery within whose bounds they are working. Where the Chinese Church would prefer that the missionary have a more purely advisory relationship, he will take only such part in the Church's ecclesiastical functions as he may be invited to take. In any case he will aim to maintain the closest personal fellowship with the life and work of the Chinese Church.

26387. *The Mission Organization.*—In order to maintain the relation of the missionaries to the Home Board and Church, to insure their regular cooperation with the Chinese Church, and to care for such matters as may not yet have been undertaken by that Church, the Missions and their Stations should, for the present, continue to function.

26388. 1. *Administrative Powers.*—The transfer of responsibility and control from the Mission to other administrative bodies as provided by the several regional conferences, is a decided advance in a process that has been in operation for years. Mission powers have been delegated from time to time to Boards of Directors and Cooperation Committees. The Mission is now looking forward to further transfer of its administrative powers. It cannot transfer these powers and still continue to exercise them. This is a change in administration

rather than in work or personnel. Missionaries are still needed and desired in all forms of Christian work.

26389. 2. *Responsibility*.—Certain administrative values need ever to be safeguarded. One of them is the faithful carrying of responsibility. The lack of clear definition of responsibility has led in the past to confusion, to neglect of important elements of careful administration and to long delays in securing final action. Where the actual administration has now passed into the hands of Boards of Directors, Cooperation Committees, Boards of Church Activities, Presbyteries and Synods, the Mission must beware of retaining nominal powers in such a way as to hinder the full acceptance and efficient discharge of responsibility by these bodies.

26390. 3. *Coordination*.—Another administrative value to be safeguarded is the direction of all parts of the work toward the attainment of defined objectives. With the development of the work and extension of cooperation, co-ordination has become increasingly difficult. The Chinese Church is the one body to which all work is vitally related, and in which finally all the work will be effectively correlated.

26391. 4. *Future of the Mission*.—There are certain powers and functions of the Mission which are not transferable, and other functions which are not ready to be transferred. The Mission Council or Executive Committee should coordinate and direct the work not yet transferred to Cooperation Committees or Church Administration Boards and consider questions relating to the personnel of the Mission. Questions affecting the relation of Cooperation Committees, or Church with Mission, China Council and Home Board would best be cared for through the Mission's members on the China Council. They should represent the Mission, Council and Home Board in Conferences with the Cooperation Committees and Church Boards and seek to establish mutual understanding and effective cooperation between the Church and the Mission.

26392. 5. *Reports and Estimates.*—We recommend as vital to any effective cooperation of the Home Board and the Administrative Boards on the field, a new system of reports and estimates. The preparation of these has tended to become perfunctory. Estimates have too little apparent relation to reports. They have been made out chiefly with reference to foreign grants. There has not been sufficient consultation with the Chinese Church. Appropriations though made annually have been on practically a permanent basis, with little change from year to year. The form of estimates gives an inadequate idea of the nature of the work. We recommend the consideration of the following plan for estimates and reports.

26393. 6. *Preparation of Estimates.*—The work of a field should be divided into well defined units or projects. For each project a plan of development should be prepared, showing the steps to completion of the work, or to local support or church support within a given number of years. It should show the estimated cost for each year, the estimated receipts from the work, the amount to be contributed by the Chinese Church and the help which might properly be asked from the Home Board. The plan as approved should be the basis of yearly grants from the Mission, (Vote was 12 for and 10 against.)

26394. 7. *Yearly Reports and Grants.*—Full reports of the work under the plan should be submitted each year with an audited statement of all receipts and expenditures. Grants by the Mission should be made only when satisfactory progress is shown toward the objective set in the plan.

26395. 8. *Discontinuance of Appropriations.*—Grants should be made by the Mission on the distinct understanding that they will be discontinued on expiration of the period agreed upon, or at any time when it becomes apparent that the plan cannot be carried out.

26396. 9. *Financial Relations with the Church.*—With regard to present financial relations between Mission and

Church, we recommend that for all the work for which the Church, under the plans approved by this Conference, undertakes responsibility, the Mission turn over to the Church's Administrative Board, or the Cooperation Committees, the annual grants made by the Board of Foreign Missions, with the exception of the following: Missionaries' salaries, allowances, and expenses for language study, travel and itineration, together with repair funds for residences, and station expenses. This Board or Committee will prepare a budget annually which shall show the amount requested from the Board in America and which will be transmitted through the Mission to the China Council.

26397. 10. *Mission Personnel*.—In view of the present development of the Church and of Chinese consciousness, it is essential that the Mission Executive Committee ascertain the feeling of the Chinese Church as to relative needs for new force and as to return of missionaries after furlough.

26398. 11. *Assignments of Missionaries to Evangelistic Service*.—These will ordinarily be made by the Church, but may be reviewed by the Mission. If any Mission shall prefer to make definite and absolute loans of certain workers to the Church for a period of years, it may do so, subject always to recall by Mission and Board for adequate reasons.

26399. *The China Council*.—The work of the China Council has been much appreciated by the Board and the Missions. The Board has been willing to entrust it with increasing authority and responsibility.

Although under the new plans of cooperation between the Missions and the Chinese Church, the functions of the Council will be somewhat modified, the importance of the Council as the agent of the Board and the coordinating agency of the Missions will not be lessened by these new plans of cooperation which still recognize, for the present, the continuation of the Mission and Station organization and the administration of certain forms of work by these bodies.

In view of these facts we would recommend:

26400. That the Council be continued as now constituted with representatives elected by the Missions.

26401. That the China Council arrange, if possible, in connection with the 1927 meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China, for a conference with representatives of the Synods and representatives of the other foreign boards associated with that Church, with a view to the promotion of the fullest measure of cooperation in the common work and the coordination of all its parts, and to consider the feasibility of extending cooperation between Mission and Church by means of a National Cooperation Committee.

26402. That the routine work of the Council be done by the Ad Interim Committee, thus freeing the Council for a larger degree of conference on matters of policy and evaluation of the work of the various Missions.

26403. That the Council Officers endeavor to maintain the closest relationship with the Missions and with the Chinese Church.

II. Evangelistic.

26404. *Evangelistic Aim.*—The problem of establishing the Christian Church in China involves the following:

- 1.—To proclaim the Gospel message.
- 2.—To gather believers into churches.
- 3.—To build up the spiritual life of the Church.
- 4.—To cultivate stewardship in the Church.
- 5.—To educate the children of the Christian constituency.
- 6.—To assist the Church in the task of evangelization.
- 7.—To foster the development of effective leadership.

The growth and development of the Christian Church in China has brought to the center of attention in this Conference the question of cooperation with the Church on the field in the accomplishment of the task of evangelizing the Chinese people. In the light of this development the attainment of the aim of

the foreign missionary enterprise as enunciated in the Statement of Aim of the Board of Foreign Missions appears to be appreciably nearer.

While it is true that the realization of the aim is brought nearer by these encouraging manifestations of vigor in the Church on the field, no part of the undertaking is as yet finished.

26405. *Evangelistic Emphasis.*—We rejoice that the Church has, in some areas, reached a stage of development where it is possible for the Mission to transfer the administration of evangelistic work to it. While such a transfer marks a definite realignment of forces whereby the Church becomes the primary and the Mission the assisting agency in the task of evangelization this does not, manifestly, augment the total forces engaged in direct evangelistic or Church development effort nor reduce the magnitude of the unfinished task. The vast and difficult task before the growing Church in this land calls for a thorough-going loyalty expressed in terms of cordial and substantial cooperation.

26406. *Survey.*—The Presbyterian Missions on a basis of the present division of responsibility for the evangelization of China face, in cooperation with the Church, a huge undertaking. In spite of far-flung missionary activity in the regions which have been allotted to them, great areas are still untouched. There are multitudes of villages in which there are no Christians, where the Gospel is as yet unheard, and there are classes in the social order that have not been reached.

26407. As a first step in more effectively approaching this enormous undertaking each Mission is urged to make, either directly or through the Chinese Church, a careful survey of the field for which it is responsible. It may then find itself able more intelligently to face its responsibility and determine better ways of applying its funds and force. Such a survey might also, conceivably, lead to the transfer of a part of the responsibility to other foreign missionary organizations.

26408. *The Cities Evangelization Program.*—The Cities Evangelization Project as operated by the Shantung Mission

has proved to be an effective agency for the propagation of the Gospel. In these centers the Chinese secretaries are learning to assume responsibility which is invaluable for the training of future leaders of the Church.

In some places these centers have perhaps modelled their work too closely after that of mission stations and, in order to get quick results, have developed more institutional work than should have been attempted, but this tendency is being corrected.

These centers have not attained the measure of self-support which was hoped for when the project was launched and every effort should be made to advance in this respect. A more determined effort should be made to get the largest possible support from the local *Christian* constituency, for the Lord's work should be supported by the Lord's people.

With the work so projected as to allow for a more direct community evangelistic program and with leadership of the best type, the Cities Evangelization Project idea is recommended as a hopeful method of approaching the problem of the city.

26409. Country Evangelism—Rural Work Training.—In China, as is true in other lands, there is a stream of human life pouring into the cities from the country and the character of the cities is thus moulded to a large degree by the country. In China 80% of the people live in small towns and villages and feed the life of the cities. Until the country is reached with its large permanent population and potential city population, the evangelization of the nation cannot be accomplished.

It is of vital importance to keep before men and women in training for religious service a vision of the opportunity of great usefulness in giving themselves to the task of winning rural China to Christ.

We deeply appreciate the interest in the spiritual life as well as the material welfare of rural populations that is manifested in the agricultural programs of some of our universities. We recommend that country workers be en-

couraged to avail themselves of the special courses in rural life now offered for country teachers and preachers in the College of Agriculture at Nanking University.

26410. *Neighborhood Service.*—The Church in any community, large or small, with even the simplest equipment, may become the center of many useful types of service and draw the community toward the Church.

Daily Vacation Bible Schools and Popular Education classes are special types of service which the student group may render to the illiterate portion of the community. Nursing and health and hygiene campaigns in churches make a real contribution; reading-rooms and playgrounds and group gatherings for social purposes generate friendliness in the neighborhood.

The neighborhood service should be carried out through small centers in a city or town. Churches near schools, whether government or mission, should pay special attention to organizing student departments which will give opportunities to the church for expression in service and also provide workers for the neighborhood projects.

26411. *Work for Women.*—The family must be won to Christ in order to make a lasting impact on Chinese life. In view of the present inadequacy of the penetration of the home with Christian influences we recommend that methods be adopted for teaching women to read. When they can read, a channel will be available for bringing a stream of benefits into the home. Development of the religious life, spread of the knowledge of hygiene and child care, effective attacks on social and moral evils will then become readily possible. A literate womanhood in the Church might be secured in the following ways:—

1. Enlist the sons and daughters who attend our schools in the enterprise;

2. Utilize the efforts of a greater number of thoroughly trained Bible-women working through special Bible classes and short term schools.

26412. *Sunday Schools.*—Statistics reveal that the enrolment in the Sunday Schools of our Churches amounts to but two-thirds of the total church membership. Since many Sunday School pupils are not Christians nor from Christian homes this record indicates neglect not only of the children of Christian parents but of the parents as well. The importance of the Sunday School as a means of religious education should be emphasized by providing for training in methods at conferences of workers.

26413. We would further recommend that theological and Bible schools give to training in Sunday School methods and work a larger place in their courses for the preparation of future workers.

26414. *Country Evangelistic Work Methods.*—We are convinced that the generally accepted method of using subsidies for establishing and indefinitely maintaining chapels has not sufficiently tended in the direction of developing the independence of local churches. In order to avoid some of the disadvantages of this method of work and of preparing the way for a larger assumption of responsibility for the work by the Chinese Church, we recommend that the evangelistic programs of our Missions emphasize the following:

- 1.—Aim to win the family as the primary Christian group.
- 2.—Seek to develop volunteer leadership for groups of Christians.
- 3.—Aid mass education in order that Bible reading and study may be placed at the center of the evangelistic program.
- 4.—Emphasize personal evangelism and stewardship as Christian privileges and responsibilities upon every member of the churches.
- 5.—Encourage groups of believers to provide their own houses of worship from the beginning.
- 6.—Use evangelists supported with Mission funds for the extensive phase of evangelism (as through Evangelistic Bands) and not as preachers for local churches.
- 7.—Appoint pastors, evangelists and missionaries to have oversight of groups of believers in a given area whose duty shall be to foster their growth in conformity with the ideal of making them self-dependent from the beginning.

8.—Aid through pastoral oversight by Chinese pastors or missionaries the groups of Christians who are able to employ paid workers, either of the preacher-teacher type or the evangelist type.

9.—Formulate a definite program for bringing old established work to a basis of self-support by a systematic reduction of subsidies and the cultivation of stewardship.

26415. *The Community Church*.—The Institutional or Community Church has not had a long history in China nor has this form of work been extensively developed by our Missions. However, projects of this kind have been launched by our Missions in a few of the larger cities and are judged to be largely successful. These churches have been equipped with commodious halls for the preaching of the Gospel, have fostered numerous social betterment activities and given an opportunity for community work in a large area in the cities in which they are located. While a trained staff is absolutely necessary to their successful operation they are best developed through sponsoring churches which can provide a substantial amount of volunteer help. They should be closely related to the sponsoring churches. Great care should be exercised to keep direct evangelism in its proper place of dominance.

26416. *Church Worship*.—There is a widespread feeling that sufficient attention is not being paid to building up the element of worship in the services of the average Christian church in China. The sermon tends to be over emphasized while little provision is made for the participation of the congregation in acts of worship. It is our opinion that the services of our churches should be enriched by adding to their worship-content. To this end a large and more exalted use of the Scriptures will be helpful and the ministry of music should not be undervalued. We would suggest that worship be made a matter of study by those having oversight of churches and by the theological and Bible training schools to the end that ways may be found to make the services more satisfying to the worshippers in the churches.

26417. *Evangelistic Work in Student Centers*.—As a Conference we emphasize the need of early, definite, tactful and

sympathetic efforts to reach the throngs of students gathered in such cities as Peking, Tsinan, Nanking, Shanghai, Wuchang, Changsha and Canton. The reasons for such early effort are obvious; the methods employed would be various. But we believe that among them would necessarily be:

- 1.—The preparation and distribution of timely, interesting and effective literature.
- 2.—Making provision for securing able Chinese for this specific work.
- 3.—Setting apart well qualified young missionaries for this type of work.
- 4.—Making an immediate study of the subject of Christian hostels, with the determination to provide them if deemed advisable, and to man them effectively.

We are deeply concerned over the inadequacy of the Christian impact on the life of the student classes and believe that one reason for the scarcity of outstanding Chinese leaders in this phase of the work is the inability to link with the great opportunity for usefulness at strategic points among the student classes, adequate support for this type of worker.

26418. We therefore recommend that within the budget of the China Council, possibly in connection with the Substitute Workers' Fund, funds be set aside for the specific purpose of enabling the Church in cooperation with the Mission in the great educational centers of the land to take advantage of the emergence of specially qualified men for meeting the call of the student world.

26419. *Focussing of Mission Effort on Building up the Church.*—Recognizing the fact that much has already been accomplished toward the spread of the Gospel in China and the establishment of Christian institutions yet dissatisfied with the progress made in the development of a Chinese Church, virile, independent, aggressive, with an earnest zeal for soul-saving, we record our conviction that all forms of missionary activity should be closely linked up with and made definitely contributory to the building up of local individual churches—the units of that Church which is to foster and express the spiritual life of the people.

26420. We make a plea for a closer tying together of all our work—evangelistic, educational, medical and special types—in a more effective cooperation, each department sharing the responsibility for conserving to the Church, as a permanent contribution to its numerical growth and spiritual progress, the evangelistic results of its own efforts.

26421. We suggest also that each individual worker, foreign missionary or Chinese, engaged in any form of mission work, carefully evaluate his own activities with a view to discovering whether or not he is contributing as he should to the upbuilding of the Church in this land and whether he cannot more fully identify himself with the interests of local churches cooperating with the pastors, evangelists, and other leaders of those churches in the work of building up large and effective units in the Christian Church in China.

26422. *Salaries of Chinese Pastors and Evangelists.*—In view of the rapid increase in the cost of living we request the China Council to make a study of this matter and make a recommendation to the Board for an increase in Column C. Class VII for all China, to be used for increasing the salaries for pastors and evangelists.

26423. We further recommend that when this increase is made the question of giving and self-support be taken up with the Presbyteries and the Cooperation Committees and every effort be made to increase the gifts of the Church for the same purpose.

III. Educational

26424. *A Missionary Aim for China.*—We believe that Christian education is necessary to the continuance of vital Christianity and is therefore essential to the life of the Church; that it is in harmony with the best traditions, culture, and ideals of China and thus will enrich the life of her people by leading them through the cultivation of the heart into the knowledge of truth; and that it should be included in any comprehensive aim for missionary work in China. We there-

fore recommend as the aim for our China missions the following:—

The supreme and controlling aim of foreign missions is to make the Lord Jesus Christ known to all men as their Divine Saviour and to persuade them to become His disciples; to gather these disciples into Christian churches which shall be self-propagating, self-supporting, and self-governing; to cooperate, so long as necessary, with these churches in the evangelizing of their countrymen, the education of their constituency, the training of their leaders, the promoting of the work of healing, and in bringing to bear on all human life the spirit and principles of Christ.

26425. *Religious Character of Schools.*—To accomplish this aim and to make education more effective as a Christian agency, the quality of religious instruction should be improved. Not only in college, but in middle schools there should be a department of Religion under the leadership of specially qualified teachers and with the cooperation of the other members of the faculty.

In the general subjects which are taught the educational ideals of our Christian institutions should be second to none, otherwise the standing and influence of our Christian leadership will be impaired.

It is also important that our Christian homes rally to the support of the schools not merely for the purpose of securing the advantage of a Christian education for their children, but for the purpose of further strengthening the Christian influence in these schools.

26426. *Relation to National Culture.*—Christian ideals of education include the age long and superb conception current among the Chinese people that the ultimate aim of education is the production of nobility of character. History has shown that the sincere and hearty acceptance and practice of the central truths of Christianity do result in love, reverence, truthfulness and courage. The Christian religion is historically one of the most effective agencies initiating and nurturing a healthy national consciousness and has given to the nations many of their finest

patriots. Moreover, the Christian religion, with its belief in the controlling influence of a personal God everywhere working, stands for the essential unity of the laws of the universe, whether natural or spiritual.

26427. Distinctive Character of Christian Education.—

Christian schools have been established as a particular contribution to the religious life in China in the belief that religion is an essential in life, and that the best education must have the unique qualities supplied through knowledge of Christian truth.

For this reason it should be made known to all that Christian schools are not to be regarded as forming a system either as a rival to public school education or as an organized part thereof, but rather as private schools supplementing in various ways and places the regular system.

26428. Distinctive Character of Mission Schools.—

Missions have established schools which, as regards general education, are private and supplemental having full educational aims but which are also designed to make a definite contribution to the Christian movement. They have been founded with full belief in the rights of private instruction and freedom both as to religious belief and the right to teach religion in private schools. On this basis they have been supported by our Home Church.

While recognizing that the Chinese Church may for its own schools deem it right and prudent to waive such rights it seems appropriate to point out that we regard them as essential to the schools and to the fullest success of our work and that any educational policy for our missions must take these facts into consideration. Moreover, we believe that this position is in harmony with the best development of China's religious and national life.

*26429. Policy for Religious Instruction in Mission Schools.—*Our Home Board has supported the missions in conducting educational work of elementary, middle, and college grade. The three call for differences in treatment.

26430. 1. *Elementary Schools.*—Elementary schools, excepting the station boarding schools which are more properly classed with middle schools, have become more and more identified with the special work of the Church and any policy for them should be based on agreements with the Church.

26431. 2. *Middle Schools.*—Middle schools and station boarding schools constitute a large part of mission educational responsibility. For the next few years most of them will be controlled in whole or in part by mission agencies. For such schools, and all mission schools not otherwise provided for the following policy is recommended:—

It shall be the policy of our missions for the schools in which they share administrative responsibility to maintain regular courses in the Bible and the Christian Religion, to provide required courses in these subjects, and to require attendance on Christian religious exercises. By special approval of the Mission and the China Council voluntary courses in religion may be substituted if there is adequate ground to believe that in the particular circumstances such a plan will be a more effective method of religious instruction, leaving the way open to revert to the required method if so desired.

26432. 3. *Institutions of College Grade.*—For most of our institutions of College grade the missions and China Council do not have direct administrative responsibility. It should be recognized, however, that consistent policy is desirable for schools of all grades. We recommend, therefore, that our Home Board call the attention of the governing boards of these institutions to our policy for instruction in the Christian religion.

26433. *Mission Schools and the Chinese Government.*—We recognize the difficulties attendant on schools founded and supported by a church of a foreign land and those connected with school property held in the name of a foreign church organization. There is possibility of complications through the use of teachers of foreign citizenship. It is impossible to divest ourselves of citizenship rights but we pledge ourselves

not to ask for privileges that would in any serious way differ from those asked for in other sovereign lands, nor differ from those which we would expect to urge for Chinese citizens in our own country.

We recognize the propriety of properly constituted educational authorities seeking full information as to the work of our schools and we stand ready to furnish all relevant facts. We have no purpose to carry on educational work in opposition to the wishes of the people as expressed through the laws of the land; we do not wish to carry on work for Chinese students against Chinese law. In case any of our instruction becomes positively illegal we shall either close the school or withdraw such instruction. We prefer, however, to give up privileges and benefits that may accrue through registration and Government recognition rather than to compromise the full rights of religious instruction.

26434. *Transfer of Mission Schools to the Church.*—The Chinese Church will doubtless establish a strong educational policy and will develop schools of its own. We therefore stand ready to consider the transfer of any of our mission schools when the Church sees its duty and ability to receive them. We feel, however, that such transfer should take into full consideration the effect on the schools themselves. It is suggested:—

(1) That the elementary day schools because of their close connection with church work be the first to pass under full church control.

(2) That a large share of the support and control of Station boarding and middle schools be left to the Missions until such time as the Board of Education of the Church and the boards of directors of the several schools are prepared to give adequate assurance to both Church and Mission of ability (a) to maintain the Christian character of the schools, and (b) to secure financial support for their current budgets.

26435. Transfers of schools will not automatically include their current grants, but in the case of transfer of a

group of elementary day schools in a given church field current grants not to exceed a third of the net total cost of the schools may be allocated to the church, such funds to be administered by the Church or its agencies and subject only to the general audit and estimate as reported to the Mission and China Council.

26436. In special cases where the Church needs larger grants for existing groups of schools or where new fields are being opened, the Church may apply to the Mission for a general grant-in-aid for a group of elementary schools in a given church field, such subsidy to be conditioned on (1) satisfying the scholastic requirements set by the Government, (2) having Christian teachers in the schools, (3) requiring instruction in the Christian religion and (4) having plans for the gradual diminution of grants.

26437. *Elementary Schools.*—The following study of elementary schools not connected with station boarding schools is submitted for information. These figures were compiled from the 1927-1928 estimate sheets. Foreign salaries are not included though there doubtless are mission workers giving time to supervision of such schools. Yunnan Mission figures are also omitted. The fifth column shows the per cent of total cost received from Board funds. Certain items are starred for special notice(*), these schools receiving more than two-thirds of their cost. Kindergartens are omitted.

(Col. A represents the total cost from all sources; Col. B receipts from the field and Col. C grants from the Board. The per cent (%) is of cost of school paid from Board appropriations. Average cost is the average total cost per school including local receipts and Board appropriations.)

Station	No. schools	Col. A	Col. B	Col. C	%	Av. cost
<i>North China Mission.</i>						
Peking	8	\$7,790	\$2,845	\$4,945	64%	
*Paoting	12	2,443	456	1,987	81%	
Shunteh	6	456	192	264	58%	
	26	\$10,689	\$3,493	\$7,196	67%	\$411

Shantung Mission.

Chefoo	23	\$2,360	\$1,600	\$ 760	32%	
Tengchow	88	10,741	8,412	2,329	22%	
Ichow	20	1,828	1,100	728	40%	
Tsinan	34	5,858	4,398	1,460	25%	
Weih sien	80	11,945	9,457	2,488	21%	
Tsining	24	2,759	1,177	1,582	57%	
Tsingtau	31	3,531	2,342	1,189	34%	
Yih sien	24	2,700	1,800	900	33%	
Tenghsien	20	1,665	1,100	565	34%	
	344	\$43,387	\$31,386	\$12,001	28%	\$126

Central China Mission.

Shanghai	4	\$1,236	\$ 492	\$ 744	60%	
Ningpo	16	4,940	2,450	2,490	50%	
*Soochow	4	740	140	600	81%	
*Hangchow	7	2,130	700	1,430	67%	
	31	\$9,046	\$3,782	\$5,264	58%	\$292

Kiangnan Mission.

Nanking	11	\$5,028	\$3,258	\$1,770	35%	
Hwaiyuan	47	7,994	5,242	2,752	34%	
*Nanhsuchow	15	5,725	535	5,190	91%	
*Showchow	5	935	260	675	72%	
	78	\$19,682	\$9,295	\$10,387	53%	\$252

Hunan Mission.

*Changsha	1	\$ 100		\$ 100	100%	
Siangtan	6	3,950	2,998	952	24%	
*Changteh	8	1,267	120	1,147	90%	
Hengchow	20	1,800	800	1,000	55%	
Chenchow	10	1,000	500	500	50%	
	45	\$8,117	\$4,418	\$3,699	46%	\$180

South China Mission.

Canton	24	\$8,515	\$5,030	\$3,485	41%	
Linchow	7	1,022	661	361	35%	
Sheklung	8	4,600	2,050	2,550	55%	
Yeungkong	8	2,224	2,012	212	9.5%	
Kochow	4	2,950	1,774	1,176	40%	
	51	\$19,311	\$11,527	\$7,784	40%	\$378

Hainan Mission.

Kiungchow	6	\$ 685	\$ 280	\$ 405	59%	
Kachek	6	675	500	175	25%	
Nodaa	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	\$1,360	\$ 780	\$ 580	43%	\$124
Totals	587	\$111,592	\$64,681	\$46,911	42%	\$190.1

26438. *Elementary Schools.*—It has long been a principle in this family of the Christian Church that every normal child of Christian parents should receive at least enough education to be able to read the Bible. Where government systems are not sufficiently developed it is the duty of the Church to provide training for its children. Where government systems give adequate elementary education, the Church might more advantageously develop and maintain the Sunday School, Daily Vacation Bible School, and other forms of direct religious education.

From information now in hand it is difficult to estimate what proportion of the children of the Church are actually in school. We therefore consider it essential, and would recommend that each Station, through its evangelistic workers, make a thorough survey of the field, and report to the China Council. We would include in this survey points such as the following:

1. The number of children in Christian homes; "Christian homes" to be understood as including homes where at least one parent is Christian.
2. The number and per cent actually in school.
3. The average number of years each pupil remains in school.
4. The number of pupils from non-Christian homes in Christian schools.
5. The evangelistic effect of the schools on children and adults.

26439. We recommend that in the light of apparent inequalities and lack of definite financial policy in elementary school subsidies, and on the basis of the reports of each station above mentioned, the China Council be requested to work out a general principle for the guidance of the stations in this matter. Stations affected should make necessary adjustments, in consultation with the parties concerned.

26440. We recommend that wherever possible provision be made for supervision of groups of elementary schools in each given area.

26441. We suggest that if Presbytery requests the allocation of a missionary for supervision of teaching, the mission consider the request favorably, or that funds transferred from the schools be applied to the salary of a qualified supervisor.

26442. *Middle Schools.*—We report the following statistics for boarding schools which are in the main Secondary or Middle Schools. Out of a total budget of Mexican \$2,205,926. (which is the grand total for China on the basis of the 1926-27 figures, including salaries in Classes I and II, converted into Mexican at two to one) an amount of \$421,416 (which is about 19% of the total) is devoted to secondary education in the Presbyterian Missions in China.

Mission	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools		Total Board Receipts	Total % for both B. and G.
	Receipts from Board	% of Total Bd. Receipts	Receipts From Bd.	% of Total Bd. Receipts		
Kiangnan	\$23,809	11	24,024	11	220,055	22
Hunan	34,569	14	27,500	11	243,293	25
Central China	32,185	14	21,800	13	223,767	27
North China	28,699	10	12,113	4	295,512	14
South China	34,290	12	23,970	9	278,611	21
Shantung	80,934	11	40,174	5	763,970	16
Hainan	25,550	22	11,799	10	115,733	32
Yunnan					43,371	
General Workers and China General					171,033	
	\$260,036	—	161,380	—	2,205,926	19%

26443. As our Christian Middle Schools approach the standards of secondary education set by the China Educational Commission of 1922 and by the Chinese Ministry of Education, the necessity of larger outlay in force and funds becomes apparent. We find ourselves burdened with a program determined some years ago when standards were individual and low and when Mission education seemed capable of much wider expansion. Some readjustment is now necessary in order that the work of the Mission in this field be of standard quality.

26444. We recommend that each Mission secure the appointment of a committee to make a careful study, under the direction of the China Council of all its schools, and report to the Mission and China Council before June, 1927. The study should cover enrolment by classes, the numbers coming from Christian homes, the total budget of the Middle School separated from the budget of the Primary Department, and any special conditions which would explain unsatisfactory elements in the report. The committee should further recommend which schools or departments should be continued and which closed. In general, departments in girls' schools not maintaining an average of ten in a class, and in boys' schools not maintaining an average of fifteen in a class, over a period of three years should be discontinued. The budget should include cost of food and all administrative and educational expenses. The salary of foreign workers serving as principals or vice-principals should be charged against the school as \$2,500 Mex. and the salaries of other foreign workers should be charged in proportion to the number of periods per week they teach or carry assigned responsibilities. Twenty-five periods may be charged as full time but any teacher giving eighteen periods should have his full salary charged. From 30%-40% seems a fair proportion to be expected from field sources.

26445. In case a school should be closed, the committee should further recommend a suitable use for its present grant either in strengthening other departments of work or in providing scholarships in some other school accessible to the constituency of the school being closed. In case reorganization is recommended definite proposals as to the nature of the reorganization should accompany the recommendation. Upon receiving the reports of these committees each Mission shall take appropriate action to go into effect within the fiscal year 1927-28.

26446. The schools of our Missions show widely varied characteristics. In the per cent of students from Christian homes they range from 95% in the Weihsien Girls' School to 16% in the Shanghai Boys' School. In general, the per cent

from Christian homes is larger in the girls' schools than in the boys' and in the stations removed from the great centers of trade rather than in those centers. But there are marked exceptions as, for instance, the Shunteh Boys' School with a per cent as small as that in Shanghai.

26447. The small school for the Christian student surely justifies itself. From such schools go out the teachers of the primary schools and the leaders in country communities and about these schools may center a great deal of evangelistic effort. But if the school of sixty students is thus to justify itself it must be adequately staffed so that it may lay sound educational foundations, and so that the teacher may work with the students in service of the community, may follow up in the homes the contacts made with the relatively few non-Christian students and may keep in close and sympathetic relationship with those who have gone from the school. One school reports a salary of \$7 a month for a Middle School graduate teaching thirty periods a week. Another a salary of \$20 for a College graduate teaching 20 periods a week. In all these schools is felt the need of money for increasing salaries and getting more highly trained teachers and giving the teachers more time to use the evangelistic opportunity.

26448. The larger schools, with rare exceptions, have been built up by making an appeal to non-Christian students whose economic position is higher than that of the Christian students. From these students are obtained larger fees which help to establish a school of improved standards thus attracting still more students who can pay. As fees increase, a much smaller proportion of Christian students can attend. Some of these schools now have budgets of from \$40,000 to \$75,000 of which less than a third comes from the Mission. These schools are quickly affected by any events which influence the attitude of non-Christians to Christianity. Last year several of them incurred deficits of several thousand dollars. This situation places too heavy a burden upon those who are responsible for the conduct of the schools. The opportunity for direct evangelistic work in such schools is great.

One school with 339 students of whom 55 come from Christian homes reports 123 Christians. But those most deeply interested in these schools feel that the teachers need more time for personal work with the students and that the schools need a larger proportion of Christian students to keep the atmosphere of the school genuinely Christian. For this latter purpose some carefully administered scholarship funds seem necessary.

26449. Primarily that the evangelistic purpose of our schools may be better conserved, secondarily that the educational standards may be of the highest, we urge the church in America to come to the aid of our great undertaking in the field of secondary education by sending us increased grants of men and money.

26450. We recommend that for the Junior Middle School \$1,800, together with the salary of one missionary or Chinese, should be regarded as the minimum grant. (It is not the intention that the salary of the Chinese teacher should be handled differently from other teachers' salaries but that when a school definitely decides to use a Chinese in preference to a foreigner, the grant to the school should be increased by approximately the salary of their highest paid Chinese teacher.)

26451. We recommend that the Junior-Senior Middle Schools of our Missions should receive minimum grants as follows:

<i>No. of Students.</i>	<i>Money Grant.</i>	<i>Guaranteed Force.</i>
60-100	3000	2
101-160	3500	3
161-220	4000	4
220-	4500	5

26452. A school authorized by the Mission to develop other than the general course, such as agricultural, normal, commercial or industrial courses, shall be granted additional guaranteed force if necessary in order to provide a head for each department as well as a principal for the school.

26453. When this quota is provided, the school itself or the Station should care for the work during the normal furloughs of foreign workers. It should be the policy of the China Council to provide from the Substitute Workers' Fund for one temporary worker for each vacancy in this quota in excess of one.

26454. The following Table shows how these recommendations would affect Junior Middle Schools. (Statistics are for the Spring of 1926 unless otherwise indicated.) The "present grant" is from estimates for 1927-28. Final distribution of any grant would be on the basis of statistics covering a period of two years and submitted by the Mission Committees reporting before June, 1927. (Numerals () refer to Notes below in C.C. 26456.)

Junior Middle Schools.

Station	Boys or Girls	No. of Students	Christian Homes	Church Members	Present Grant	Increase Needed
(1) Peking	G	57	19	21	\$ 800	\$ 100
Paoting	B	72	22	36	2,079	..
Shunteh	B	66	9	24	1,820	..
(2) Shunteh	G	17	9	8	1,353	?
Tengchow	B	63	23	38	1,750	50
(3) Tsingtao	B	53	..	..	1,554	246
(4) Tsining	B	36	17	21	1,539	261
(5) Tsining	G	24	..	20	1,389	?
Yihsien	G	35	20	32	1,100	700
Ichow	B	73	14	25	1,911	..
(6) Ichow	G	34	24	30	1,510	290
(7) Nanhsuchow	B	47	9	11	2,745	..
(8) Nanhsuchow	G	20	1	7	2,450	..
(9) Nanking	B	36	12	19	1,898	..
Changsha	B	48	..	15	1,146	654
Siangtan	G	No report	..	..	1,329	471
(10) Changteh	B	45	10	18	1,077	723
Changteh	G	13	9	9	1,250	?
(11) Chenchow	B	42	..	..	1,973	..
Hengchow	B	53	..	..	1,100	700
Hengchow	G	9	9	4	1,000	?
Hangchow	B	70	24	11 Chinese Control		
Totals		913	231	339	\$32,773	\$4,195

26455. This total does not include any increase for Shunteh Girls' School, Tsining Girls' Schools, Changteh Girls' School and Hengchow Girls' School since the small attendance raises a question as to whether they should be continued. Should the committees of the Missions recommend their continuance on any satisfactory basis of self-support and number of students, an additional total sum of \$2,208. would be needed.

26456. In Column D of the Estimates the Missions have already approved of asking the Board for \$7,088. for these same Junior-Middle Schools.

(1) Peking Girls' Junior Middle School has unusual possibilities of self-support. We recommend for it only the increase asked in Column D of the Estimates.

(2) Shunteh Girls' School has only 2 grades of Junior Middle School with classes of 15 and 2.

(3) Tsingtao Boys' School figures are from a 1925 report.

(4) Tsining Boys' School was carrying two grades of Senior Middle School with classes of 7 and 5.

(5) Tsining Girls' School was carrying two grades of Senior Middle School with classes of 12 and 4. The Boys' and Girls' Schools combine for part of the work of these two classes.

(6) Ichow Girls' School was carrying one grade of Senior Middle School with a class of 10.

(7) Nanhsuchow Boys' School figures are taken from a 1925 report.

(8) Nanhsuchow Girls' School was carrying two years of Junior Middle School with classes of 12 and 8.

(9) Nanking Boys' School figures are taken from a 1925 report.

(10) Changteh Boys' School was carrying two years of Senior Middle School with classes of 3 and 4. The figures are taken from a 1925 report.

(11) Chenchow Boys' School was carrying two years of Senior Middle School with classes of 8 and 3.

26457. Tenghsien Girls' Primary School although not recognized as a Junior Middle school, is carrying one year of Junior Middle School work.

26458. Linchow expects to reopen its Junior Middle School which has been closed for a time.

26459. Showchow is asking in Column D, for \$1,000 to enable it to add a Junior Middle School department.

26460. We urge schools not to attempt to carry any grades which do not belong to their ranking as determined by Mission and Board and call the attention of the schools to the necessity of securing Mission and Board consent before changing their ranking.

26461. The following table shows how the recommendation would affect existing Junior-Senior Middle Schools. The "approved grant" always recognizes a present grant. (Numerals () refer to notes on next page.)

Girls' Junior-Senior Middle Schools.

Station		From Chris- tian Church			No. of Present Depl. Grant	Other Missions	Approved Grant	Pre- sent Force		App. Force	
		No. of Stns.	Homes	Mem.				Force	Force		
	Paoting ...	...	65	39	43	1	\$2,200	.....	\$3,000	2	2
(1)	Chefoo ...	...	55	35	33	1	Chinese Control	.....	.....	1	1
	Tengchow ...	...	53	46	53	1	2,000	... ..	3,000	2	2
	Tsingtao ...	...	74	...	...	1	2,100	.....	3,000	2	SWF 2
(2)	Tsinan ...	...	43	28	31	1	1,975	.....	3,000	2	2
	Weihhsien...	...	84	80	80	1	2,000	.....	3,000	1	From 2
(3)	Hwai Yuen ...	...	55	32	42	1	1,600	.....	3,000	3	other 2
	Nanking ...	...	56	14	34	1	2,457	.....	3,000	2	Organi-2
(3)	Changsha...	...	160	...	130	2	1,512	\$700	3,500	5	zations 3
(3)	Shanghai ...	...	76	22	41	1	1,000	.....	3,000	3	1 2
	Hangchow ...	...	171	51	52	2(?)	1,800	3,600	1,800	2	4 2
	Ningpo ...	...	73	39	51	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	1	2 1
	Canton T. L. ...	...	192	102	130	4	3,710	.....	4,000	5	.. 5
	" U. N. ...	...	No	Report			250	.....	250	2	... 2
(4)	Kiungchow ...	...	16	11	13	1	1,592	.....	1,592	2	... 2
Girls' School Totals			1,173	499	733		25,696		36,392	35	32

Boys' Junior-Senior Middle Schools.

Peking ...	...	220	49	55	2	2,800	.....	4,000	2½	...	4
Chefoo ...	...	339	55	123	2	2,310	.....	4,500	3	...	5
Weihhsien ...	...	163	77	121	3	2,542	.....	4,000	1	...	4
Tsinan ...	...	...	...	...	1	1,946	.....	3,000	1	...	2
(5) Yih sien ...	...	59	53	56	3	1,950	.....	3,000	2	...	3
(6) Tenghsien ...	...	38	...	...	2	3,021	1,500	3,021	1	1	1
Hwaiyuen ...	...	142	46	64	1	3,080	.....	3,500	2	...	3
(7) Siangtan ...	...	106	20	31	1	1,773	.....	3,500	3½	...	3
Soochow ...	...	151	16	20	1	2,300	.....	3,500	2	...	2
(8) Shanghai ...	...	187	30	21	2	1,000	.....	4,000	3	...	4
Ningpo ...	...	203	53	41	1	1,885	2,085	2,000	2	2	2
Canton ...	...	...	...	...	...	See Separate minute			3	...	3
(4) Kiungchow ...	...	12	9	8	1	2,200	.....	2,200	2	...	2
Boys' School Totals	1,620	408	540			\$26,807		\$40,221	28		38
Total for Boys' and Girls' Schools						52,503		76,613			
Increase needed						24,110					

In Column D. of the Estimates, the Missions have already approved of asking for \$17,591 for these same schools.

(1) Chefoo Girls' School needs no grant but welcomes help from the women of the Station and we heartily approve continuing this aid.

(2) Tsinan Girls' School figures are for Junior Middle School only as the first class of Senior Middle School was not received until this fall. It numbers 7.

(3) Hwaiyuen, Changsha, Shanghai Girls' Schools receive unusually large increases but have hitherto had more than the minimum guaranteed force. The full increase would not be given therefore except in connection with adjustment of force.

(4) Kiungchow Boys' and Girls' Schools have not reopened their Senior Middle School departments since unsettled conditions disorganized the schools. The Boys' School has 12 boys in one class instead of 91 boys in six classes for 1924. The Girls' School has 16 girls in three classes instead of 36 in six for 1924. It is expected that Senior Middle Schools will quickly develop but until a firm basis has been laid in the Junior Middle Schools these will not be opened. Temporarily, therefore, no increase is asked.

(5) Yihsien Boys' School has only 4 grades at present—all it can care for until the new buildings are finished.

(6) Tenghsien Boys' School which is the Mateer Memorial Institute is receiving at present \$3,021 from our Board and \$1,500 from the Southern Presbyterian Mission. This grant is larger by \$1,521 than that suggested for a school of less than 100, but as in this school a pre-theological course is also given we recommend the continuance of this amount.

(7) Siangtan Boys' School is in a similar case since it now receives from the Substitute Workers' Fund $1\frac{1}{2}$ workers above the guaranteed number.

(8) Shanghai Boys' School is planning to add a teachers' training course for which the Mission has already approved a request for \$2,000 in Col. D. of the estimates. It would be understood that were the proposed increase granted that department would be opened.

26462. Of the present force seven are financed by the Substitute Workers' Fund, and one is a short term worker. For three of these positions the appointment of missionaries is asked. In two positions there is a desire for transfer to other work whenever a new appointee is ready to take the place. In order therefore to fully staff our schools we need the following new force:

Men educators.

1. Tengchow, J. M. S.
2. Weihsien.
3. Yihsien, Agriculturalist.
4. Soochow (Transfer).
5. Shanghai (Normal Dept.).
6. Kiungchow (Transfer).

Women educators.

1. Weihsien.
2. Nanking (Transfer).
3. Changsha (Kindergarteners).
4. Tsingtao (Transfer).

It would also be necessary to provide salaries for eight Chinese teachers.

The above needs for foreign force all appear in the Force List of 1926, Group A.

26463. We ask that the Church in America through our Board increase the grants for educational work by \$38,000;—\$24,000 to be used to increase the grants to Junior-Senior Middle Schools; \$4,000 to be used to increase the grants to Junior Middle Schools; \$10,000 to be temporarily a part of the Substitute Workers' Fund to fill vacancies in quota but to be gradually appropriated to schools as they signify their desire to use Chinese rather than to depend upon the assignment of missionaries for certain of their Mission-supported quota. The amount so transferred should never exceed \$1,500 a year for one worker.

26464. We also ask the Church in America to send out young men and women to fill the important positions for which they are asked in our Force List.

26465. We recommend that the Ad Interim Committee of the China Council prepare a preferential list of all the requests for special funds or increase of regular funds asked for by this Conference, to be printed with the findings of this Conference.

26466. The figures in the following table show the cost of our higher education in comparison with the total cost of mission work. "Salaries" are items in Classes I and II turned into Mexican at two to one. All Gold grants are also turned

into Mexican. "Grants" are figures for Classes V-IX, Column C, Estimate Sheets 1927-28.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

			Salaries	Grants	Totals
Peking	..	..	\$98,864	\$18,095	\$130,159
Paoting	..	..	45,102	18,288	63,390
Shunteh	..	..	25,160	9,644	34,804
Union Grants ..	..	..		13,200	13,200
Totals ..			\$169,126	\$59,227	\$228,353
Yenching Men ..	..	..	17,360	7,000	24,360=10%
Yenching Women ..	..	..	3,440	4,000	7,440= 3%
Yenching Total ..			\$20,800	\$11,000	\$31,800=12%

SHANTUNG MISSION.

Chefoo	..	..	\$64,114	\$18,538	\$82,652
Ichow	..	..	26,954	11,124	38,078
Tengchow.. ..	..	..	20,392	12,794	33,186
Tenghsien	..	..	40,846	4,028	44,874
Tsinan	..	..	34,190	12,140	46,330
Tsining	..	..	23,660	10,995	34,655
Tsingtao	..	..	13,874	13,429	27,303
Weihsien	..	..	38,072	19,578	57,650
Yihsien	..	..	22,258	7,217	29,475
Shantung University ..	..	..	62,453	8,441	70,894
General Grants	..	..		20,210	20,210
			\$346,813	\$138,494	\$485,307

University including Hospital and Medical School—18%, of which one-third is in the Hospital and Medical School.

CENTRAL CHINA MISSION.

Ningpo	..	..	\$24,560	\$18,188	\$42,748
Soochow	..	..	18,030	12,634	30,664
Shanghai	..	..	39,870	10,751	50,621
Hangchow	..	..	64,900	21,853	87,753
Totals ..			\$143,360	\$63,426	\$210,786
Hangchow College ..	..	..	31,100	7,500	38,600—18%

KIANGAN MISSION.

Nanking	\$70,394	\$16,392	\$86,786
Hwaiyuen	36,784	16,421	53,205
Nanhsuchow	33,876	25,162	59,038
Showchow.. ..	13,480	9,521	23,001
Union Grants Only ..		21,000	21,000
	\$154,534	\$88,496	\$243,030
Nanking University ..	19,940	8,000	27,940=12%
Ginling		5,000	=2%

ALL CHINA TOTALS 1926-1927.

North China .. Mex.	\$242,228	\$53,284	\$295,512
Shantung	457,089	158,061	615,150
Central China	158,584	65,183	223,767
Kiangan	146,165	73,890	220,055
Hunan	169,042	54,251	243,293
South China	200,180	78,431	278,611
Hainan	87,517	28,216	115,733
Yunnan	32,532	10,839	43,371
General Workers ..	61,929	919	171,033
China General .. Mex.	\$ 10,000	\$15,730	
General Treasurers ..		5,433	
China Council Office ..		14,936	
Special Funds ..		62,086	
Mex.	\$1,585,267	\$620,659	\$2,205,926

Presbyterian Share in Union Colleges.

Ginling		Mex. \$ 5,000	Mex. \$ 5,000
Hangchow .. Mex.	\$31,100	7,500	38,600
Nanking	19,940	8,000	27,940
Shantung	62,452	28,441	90,893
Yenching	20,800	11,000	31,800
	\$152,292	\$59,941	\$212,233

NOTES.

26467. University of Nanking figures include Middle School but not University Hospital. University gets less than 12% of Kiangan Mission total.

Ginling gets only 2% of Kiangan Mission total.

Hangchow figures also include a Middle School. Hangchow College gets 18% of Central China total.

Shantung totals include the Hospital and Medical School for men and women which costs about 1/3 of the total budget and serves the whole of China. The University gets 18% of the Shantung Mission total: University 12%; Hospital and Medical School 6%.

Yenching figures include the salaries and grants in both men's and women's departments of the University. The grants are small in comparison with grants to some other colleges and the proportion of North China total does not seem large; Men's College 10%; Women's College 3%.

26468. Out of a total budget of Mexican \$2,205,926 which is the grand total for China on the basis of 1926-27 estimates including Salaries in Classes I and II converted into Mexican at two to one, an amount of \$212,223 which is less than 10% of the total, is devoted to higher education in five union colleges in which Presbyterians have a share. These colleges should be closely related to every phase of our work. They are built educationally, on the foundations laid in the Middle Schools and they are making their largest contribution to Christian education. They are providing an educated Christian leadership for China and should have the support of the Church in China and in America for their enlarging work.

26469. *Evaluation of Higher Institutions.*—In response to the following questionnaire the Higher Union Institutions in which our Board and Missions are interested have provided very complete information. Part of this information has been carefully tabulated for us by the Staff of the China Christian Educational Association.

I. *Administration and Control.*

1. Name contributing organizations.
2. Basis and extent of financial support from the several organizations.
3. Constitution of field board of managers, how elected, powers, etc.
4. What body holds ultimate control as to policy, etc.?

II. *Relation to the Chinese Church.*

1. What is the relation to the Church organizations on the field?

III. *Study of Output.*

1. *Graduates* (Please report for five year periods, beginning with 1900. It is important to report on the last five year period.

Supplementary data will be appreciated.) How many graduates have entered the following occupations? (5 yr. periods).

Ministry

Religious and Social Work (Y.M.C.A., etc.)

Teaching (Give totals by periods, also for

In Christian Schools whole period. Do not dupli-

In Secular Schools cate. The total for the whole

Medicine period should be the total

Agriculture and Forestry number of graduates for that

Business period.)

Further Study

Other Occupations

Deceased

2. *Students now Enrolled.*

a. Number of students by classes

b. Number by departments

c. Number by provinces

d. Number of Christians by classes

e. Number of students from Pres. (North) constituency.

IV. *Finances.*

1. Financial statement for past fiscal year (audited).

2. Budget for present fiscal year. (State whether it has had official approval.)

3. Treasurer's analysis showing:

a. Total receipts from the Boards for (1) maintenance of staff including salaries, furlough allowance, travel, medical allowances, etc., and (2) current budget grants.

b. Tuition and laboratory fees (Boarding fees excluded)

c. All other receipts (1) from abroad and (2) from China.

V. *Religious Education.*

1. Type of teachers of religion

a. Educational training and experience

b. Position or influence in the Chinese Church

c. Religious conviction.

2. Type of courses offered

3. If required courses, what is the attitude of students and parents?

4. If voluntary, give number and per cent of students taking course.

26470. *Student Enrolment.**Ginling College.*

				Enrollment	Christians	Presbyterians
Freshman	..	..	..	47	35	
Sophomore	..	..	..	47	41	
Junior	..	..	..	29	27	
Senior	..	..	..	17	13	..
Special (Includes 6 unclassified)				12	10	
Total	..	..	..	152	126	27

Hangchow Christian College.

Sub-Freshman	..	..	..	29	6	
Freshman	..	..	..	79	44	
Sophomore	..	..	..	41	37	
Junior	..	..	..	14	11	
Senior	..	..	..	20	15	
Total	..	..	..	183	113	34

University of Nanking.

Sub-Freshman	..	..	..	178	62	5
Freshman	..	..	..	146	48	6
Sophomore	..	..	..	99	40	4
Junior	....	..	..	58	26	8
Senior	..	..	..	59	29	5
Graduate	..	..	..	14	5	
Special	..	..	..	8	6	3
Total	..	..	..	562	216	31

*Shantung Christian College.**School of Arts and Sciences.*

Freshman	..	..	..	60	47	15
Sophomore	..	..	..	51	47	19
Junior	..	..	..	18	17	8
Senior	..	..	..	24	24	8
Pre-Med, 1st yr.	..	..	..	51	43	11
Pre-Med, 2nd yr.	..	..	..	25	24	10
Pre-Theology	..	..	..	6	6	1
Special	..	..	..	23	19	4
Total	..	..	..	258	227	76

School of Theology.

First year	..	..	..	8	8	2
Second year	..	..	..	8	8	3
Third year	..	..	..	10	10	1
Graduate and Special	..	..	..	11	11	0
Total	..	..	..	37	37	6

School of Medicine.

First year	..	..	..	8	7	3
Second year	..	..	..	20	17	4
Third year	..	..	..	12	11	5
Fourth year	..	..	..	34	25	11
Fifth year	..	..	..	13	12	2
Special	..	..	..	3	2	0
Total	..	..	..	90	74	25
Grand Total	..	..	..	385	338	107

Yenching (Men).

Freshman	..	..	..	139	75	14
Sophomore	..	..	..	95	53	17
Junior	..	..	..	118	76	14
Senior	..	..	..	68	39	8
Graduate (23)	..	..	..			
Special (74)*	..	..	..			
Total	..	..	..	420	243	53

Yenching (Women).

Freshman	..	..	..	35	26	
Sophomore	..	..	..	17	11	
Junior	..	..	..	23	13	
Senior	..	..	..	14	10	
Graduate (1)	..	..	..			
Special (11)†	..	..	..			
Total	..	..	..	89	60	11

* Includes Tutorial class, School of Religion, Agriculture, Leather and Education short courses.

† Includes one auditor.

SUMMARY

	Enroll.	Christian	%	Presby.	%
Ginling	152	126	82.9	27	17.8
Hangchow	154	107	69.5	34	22.1
Nanking	384	154	40.1	26	6.8
Shantung	385	338	87.8	107	27.8
Yenching (Men)	420	243	57.9	53	12.6
Yenching (Women)	89	60	67.4	11	12.4
Grand Total	1584	1028	64.9	258	16.3
All China 1925 ..	3530	2260	64.0		

26471. Occupation of Graduates.

<i>Ginling</i>	1916-20	21-25	26	Total
Ministry				
Religious and Social ..	1	3	2	6
Teaching Christian Schools ..	5	20	9	34
Secular Schools ..		6	2	8
Medicine	1			1
Agriculture and Forestry ..				
Business				
Further study	4	14	5	23
Other occupations		3	1	4
Married	2	9		11
Deceased				
No information				
Total	13	55	19	87

<i>Hangchow</i>	1900-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-26	Total
Ministry	1	3	6			2	12
Rel. and Social ..		6	2	1	2	5	16
Teaching							
Christian Schools	1	1	3	11	13	11	40
Secular		2	2	10	4	6	24
Medicine	1	1					2
Ag. i. and Forest.							
Business	1	6	7	11	3	2	30
Further Study				3	2	1	6
Other Occupa. ..	2	4	3	5	3	1	18
Deceased	2	3	1	3	1		10
Total	8	26	24	44	28	28	158

CHINA COUNCIL

<i>Nanking</i>			1901-10	11-20	21-25	26	Total
Ministry	..	..	4	6		3	13
Rel. and Social	..	..		1	2	5	8
Teaching							
Christian Schools	..	..	9	16	51	8	84
Other Schools	..	..	2	25	48		75
Medicine	..	..	12	27			39
Agr. and Forestry	..	..		17	10	8	35
Business	..	..	8	11	5	8	32
Further Study	..	..	1	8	15	5	29
Other Occupations	..	..	21	37	31	2	91
Deceased	..	..	6	4	2		12
Total			63	152	164	39	418

<i>Shantung</i>			1901-05	06-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	Total
Ministry	..	..	7	2	9	4	1	23
Rel. and Social	..	..	22	25	81	36	35	199
Teaching								
Christian Schools	..	..	20	14	93	36	55	218
Secular Schools	..	..			9		3	12
Medicine	..	..	9	2	16	50	72	149
Agr. and Forestry	..	..						
Business	..	..	6	6	20	10	4	46
Further study	..	..	1		2	2	2	7
Other Occupations	..	..	8	8	32	11	1	60
Deceased	..	..	14	12	28	7	3	64
No information	..	..	31	56	126	52	25	290
Total			118	125	416	208	201	1,068

<i>Yenching</i>			No report			Total
Yenching (Women)			1909-14	15-20	21-26	
Ministry	..	..				
Rel. and Social	..	..				13
Teaching						
Christian Schools	..	..				51
Secular Schools	..	..				3
Medicine	..	..				1
Further Study	..	..				5
Deceased	..	..				2
Married	..	..				(17)
Total			11	18	46	75

SUMMARY

Total	Gin- ling	Hang- chow	Nan- king	Shan- tung	Yen- ching (Men)	Yen- ching (Women)	Total
Ministry		12	13	23			48
Rel. and Social ..	6	16	8	199		13	242
Teaching							
Christian Schools	34	40	84	218		51	427
Secular Schools	8	24	75	12		3	122
Medicine	1	2	39	149		1	192
Agr. and Forestry			35				35
Business		30	32	46			108
Further Study ..	23	6	29	7		5	70
Other Occupations	15	18	91	60			184
Deceased	..	10	12	64		2	88
No information ..				290			290
Total	87	158	418	1,068		75	1,806

26472. *Religious Education.*1. *Type of Teacher.*

Hangchow.—The head of the department is Rev. Frank W. Price; special training at Yale and Columbia Universities. Other members of the faculty assist in the department. The teachers are among the leading members of the faculty, "and both Chinese and foreigners have a good position in the Chinese Church. . . and the very strongest leaders in the student body are Christian men."

Ginling.—Head of the department, Miss Eva Dykes Spicer; Oxford, M.A., one year teacher training and one year at Mansfield College, Oxford; missionary under regular appointment by the London Missionary Society; "a rare combination of intellectual and spiritual powers, has a strong hold on the realities of Christian life and a desire to help her students to a strong Christian faith which can stand against attack and win others to Christ."

Nanking.—Seven teachers in all, two with Ph.D. degree, four with B.D. degree; all but two have had at least one year special study in religion. The one Chinese is a member in good standing of the Episcopal church. The others are missionaries who "take active part in their respective missions."

Shantung.—One man in the department of religion in the school of arts and science, B.D. and D.D., 12 years in China, teacher of religious education for six years; no position in the Chinese church. Presbyterian missionary.

Yenching.—Courses in religion are principally offered in the school of religion with the addition of Mrs. M. S. Frame and Miss Myfanwey Wood.

Yenching, Women.—Same as for Yenching.

2. Courses Offered.

Hangchow.—(Numbers following names are credits given).

- Introduction to the Study of Religion. 2.
- Life Problems. 2.
- Introduction to the Old and New Testaments. 2-2.
- Social Teachings of the Bible. 2-2.
- History of Religions. 3.
- The Spread of Christianity. 3.
- Principles of Religious Education. 3.
- Methods of Religious Education. 3.
- Psychology of Childhood. 3.

Ginling.

- Preparation for Christianity. 3.
- Life and Character of Jesus. 3.
- Growth of Christianity. 4.
- Social and Ethical Teachings of Jesus. 4.
- History of Religions. 4.
- Psychology and Religion. 4.

Nanking.

- A. Five Credit elective courses.
 - Comparative Religion.
 - Social Teachings of Jesus.
 - History of Religion.
 - Philosophy of Religion.
- B. One Credit Sunday elective courses.

Autumn semester 1926.

- The Social Attitudes of Jesus.
- Science and Religion.
- Philosophy of Life.
- Christianity and Buddhism.
- Christianity and Rural Problems.

Spring semester 1927.

The Life of Jesus.

Christianity and Present Day Problems.

Christianity and the Race Problem.

Psychology and Religion.

Shantung.

Old Testament History.

Life of Christ.

Apostolic History.

History of Religion.

Interpretation of the Bible.

Apologetics.

Origin and Development of the Hebrew Religion.

Message of Jesus to Modern Life.

Yenching.

Problems of Religion. 7 students enrolled.

The Bible and Personal Relationships. 19 students.

The Four Gospels. 5 students.

Comparative Religions. 4 students.

Religious Aspects of Contemporary Chinese Thought. 12 students.

Chinese Interpretation of Christianity. 5 students.

Sources for the Study of Jesus. 2 students.

Literature of the New Testament. 2 students.

Yenching, Women.

Same as Yenching.

3. Required Courses.*Hangchow.*

"As far as the general student body is concerned they seem to be very interested in the religious courses. There is not any objection on the part of the parents. 70% of our students are from Christian homes."

Ginling.

The first four courses listed are required. "Students seem to show as great interest in this work as in any of their other courses. . . Even with non-Christian students there has been no attitude of resentment at our requirement. . . Parents have not expressed themselves."

Nanking.

No required courses in college except one five-credit course in the sub-freshman year.

Shantung.

Beginning with this year no courses are required. "There was no outspoken attitude towards the courses previously."

Yenching.

No required courses.

Yenching, Women.

No required courses.

4. Voluntary Courses.

Hangchow.

24 students in curriculum elective courses, about 14%.

31 in Sunday morning Y. M. C. A., discussion group, 17%.

Ginling.

At the daily chapel service, about one-half hour at noon, students are expected to attend, absence is the exception. These services are carefully planned. "Students are interested and receptive and testify that they are helped by this service of daily worship."

Nanking.

"Out of a total of 561 regular college students this autumn semester, 136, or 24%, are voluntarily taking some courses in religion."

Shantung.

"19 Arts College students are taking religious education courses this term. This is 7% of the Arts College enrolment. In the fall terms of 1925 and 1924, when religious education was required to the extent of 8 semester hours during the 4 year course of study, the enrolment in religious education courses was 27% and 18% respectively of the Arts College and student body."

Yenching.

63 college students are electing courses in religion.

Yenching, Women.

9 students are taking courses in religion, 9%. Many are in weekly discussion groups.

26473. *Finance—Annual Income.*

	Hangchow	Ginling	Nanking	Shantung	Yenching Men	Yenching, Women
		(1926-27)	(1925-26)	(1926-27)	(1926-27)	(1926-27)
Total Receipts ...	\$78,000	\$73,392	\$371,213.76	\$319,051	\$310,261	45,646
From Students...	13,400	16,250	104,079.60	21,079	38,907	9,000
%	17.0%	22.1%	28.0%	6.6%	12.5%	19.7%
Total Mission Appropriations						
Staff ...	48,500		64,621.09	145,066	67,819	19,346
Current ...	15,000		27,000.00	119,446	61,240	15,200
Total ...	63,500	56,962	91,621.00	264,512	129,059	34,546
%	80%	77.6%	24.7%	82.9%	41.6%	75.7%
A. P. N. Appropriations						
Staff ...	31,100		19,940.00	47,060	13,320	4,680
Current ...	7,500	5,000	8,000.00	30,360	7,000	4,000
Total...	38,600	5,000	27,940.00	77,420	20,320	8,680
%	48.3%	6.8%	7.6%	24.3%	6.5%	19.0%

NOTES.

26474. Receipts received are either actual receipts for 1925-26 or estimated receipts for 1926-27, as indicated above.

26475. In each case the percentage given is based on the total receipts.

26476. Receipts from students include tuition, laboratory, and other fees, but *do not include* board.

26477. It should be noted that in two institutions large and comparatively expensive professional schools are included, i.e., the School of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking and the School of Medicine at Shantung. This fact should be considered in making comparisons.

26478. Receipts from students at Nanking include Arts and Science, \$29,222.08; Agriculture and Forestry, \$8,826.21; Subfreshman, \$22,652.33; Middle School, \$24,208.18; Model School, \$19,170.80.

26479. *General Policy for Institutions of Higher Learning.*—The organization common to our missions is poorly adapted to the administration of higher educational institutions. Our Board has no unified policy for the several institutions in China but deals with each on the basis of its own needs, plans, and prospects. The China Council, representing the Board on the one hand and the Missions on the other, is also without a policy in this respect. Indeed there is serious question of the advisability of the China Council having any administrative concern with this work.

This lack of policy facilitates the natural tendency of the rather highly organized work of institutions to become separated from the more loosely organized mission. There is real danger, therefore, of the colleges losing the inspiration that comes from sympathetic contact with general Christian work while Mission and Church lose the cultural inspiration of the colleges and fail to secure the leadership they produce.

26480. It is recommended that the Home Board be requested to develop a more unified and comprehensive policy for the China colleges in which it shares control.

This policy should be based on principles such as the following:—

1. That an earnest evangelical Christian character is of the first importance to the colleges.
2. That work be maintained on high scholastic standards.
3. That intensive rather than extensive work prevail, the institutions to be adequately staffed in order that students may receive the finest influences.

This policy should cover points such as the following:—

- (a) Occupation of the field, both culturally and geographically.
- (b) Mutual relations of the colleges.
- (c) Relation of the colleges to the general mission movement.
- (d) Relation of the colleges to the Chinese Church development.
- (e) Development of adequate financial policies for the colleges.

26481. *General Principles For School Administration.*—

26482. 1. *Boards of Education.*—The following suggestions are made to the Missions as they face the question of transferring educational institutions to the Church.

As educational work passes from Mission to Church it becomes necessary to develop administrative methods. We would suggest to our Missions that the best plan would seem to be the establishment of boards of education.

These Boards should be appointed by the Church and should act for it in directing the general educational policy.

(a) *Membership:*

The Board should be composed of representatives of the Church organization, chosen for their fitness to administer

schools; Christian persons with educational experience representing different grades of education; and Christian representatives of the general constituency of the schools.

(b) *Functions:*

In general, this Board should maintain the same relation to the educational institutions of the Mission and the Church that the Mission now holds.

Specific functions would include:

- (1) Development of the general educational policy of the Church as a whole.
- (2) General supervision of the educational work of the Church.
- (3) Administration of funds received from mission boards and of funds raised in China.
- (4) Holding the property in trust for individual schools.
- (5) Receiving reports from individual schools and seeing that the purposes of the schools are maintained.
- (6) Nomination or appointment of members of the boards of individual institutions.

26483. 2. *Boards of Directors.*—In order to insure that the principles and purposes of the school are maintained it is recommended that:

- (a) Each institution should have a Board of Directors.
- (b) The school Board of Directors should report annually to the Board of Education.
- (c) Grants from the general funds to the school would depend upon the maintenance by the school of the policies agreed upon by the Board of Education, and upon the maintenance of reasonable educational standards.

26484. 3. *Elementary Day and Boarding Schools.*—The Board of Education would properly be related to these schools through the district association or its educational committee, rather than directly through the local school committee of control.

26485. 4. *Union Institutions.*—Where more than one of our Missions is cooperating in a union institution it would seem advisable to have the representatives (Presbyterian) appointed by the China Council from a list of nominations made by Missions or the Church organization. Chinese representa-

tives should be appointed so that as soon as possible the majority on these Boards shall be Chinese.

26486. *The Problem of Leadership.*

26487. 1. *The Christian Ministry.*—Recognizing the supreme importance of the Christian Ministry to the Church and the whole Christian movement in China we propose that in the future greater emphasis be placed upon the training of an adequate ministry as one of the main objectives of our work.

To this end we recommend:

26488. That in all our relations with Christian young men of our schools and in our work for them first consideration be given to the claim of the Christian ministry in a concerted effort to enlist the most promising students in this work.

26489. That clearer recognition be given to the fact that the training of men for the ministry is a long process, often beginning with childhood and extending to a considerable period after graduation from Seminary and that home, school and church all have a vital part in it.

26490. That we set for ourselves the definite aim of raising the standard of the Christian ministry. We believe that to this end:

1. The Chinese pastor should be given the consideration due his office, with opportunity of independent action necessary for any real leadership.

2. The greatest care should be exercised not to keep in the work of the Church preachers who for any cause are unworthy of it.

3. The standard of preparation for the work of the Christian Ministry should at least be that provided by a theological course of three years beyond the Freshman year in College.

26491. 2. *Theological Schools.*—The Theological Schools in China in which our missions have a part provide work of a fairly high standard. In most cases it is the equivalent of the last three years of College. Peking and Nanking provide

courses for college graduates though as yet with but small attendance. The curriculum while in the main following that of schools in America shows some adaptations to the special needs of Chinese students. All schools provide some practical work for students. In several schools special attention is given to the needs of those preparing for work in rural districts. The following special courses are offered in one or more of the theological schools with which our missions are connected:—Religious Education, Secretarial Training, Social Service and Christian Literature.

26492. Theological schools should be a part of our educational system. They should be so related to lower schools as to be in the main stream of educational training receiving from these schools an increasing proportion of their best students. They should be in close touch with the thought and life of the university but with sufficient detachment to create life and atmosphere of their own.

26493. Our theological schools should be definitely related to the Chinese Church so that they may be in harmony with the mind of the Church, conversant with its problems and meet the real need of the Church for a Christian ministry.

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

Summary of Information presented by

Nanking Theological Seminary, Nanking

Union Theological College, Canton

North China Theological Seminary, Tengkhsien

School of Theology, Shantung University, Tsinan

School of Religion, Yenching University, Peking

26494. *Nanking Theological Seminary.*

<i>Contributing organizations.</i>	<i>Staff from each.</i>	<i>Annual grant.</i>	<i>Property share.</i>
Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.	2	Mex. \$5,000	Not reported
Presbyterian Church in U. S.	4	4,000	„
Methodist Church, North	2	4,000	„
Methodist Church, South	none	1,000	„
United Christian Missionary Society	1	4,000	„

Board of Managers.

Four members from four Presbyterian Missions (North and South)

Four members from four Presbyterian Synods (North and South)

Proportionate representation from other bodies, all elected by the *Church* organizations.

Graduates.

By periods as follows:—

1911-1915	1916-1920	1921-1925	Total
92	106	111	309

Number of Presbyterian graduates not reported.

<i>Student enrollment.</i>	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.	Total,	Presbyterians
Diploma course	16	24	20	13	73	9
B. A. „	2	1	4	...	7	1
B. D. „	4	5	...	...	9	3
Special	...	...	...	...	23	3
					<u>112</u>	<u>16</u>

26495. *Union Theological College, Canton.*

<i>Contributing Organizations.</i>	<i>Staff from each.</i>	<i>Annual grant.</i>	<i>Property share.</i>
Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.	1	\$1200	2 units of \$20,000
Presbyterian Church in Canada		1200	None
Presbyterian Church, New Zealand	1	1200	„
United Brethren Church	1	1200	„
American Board Mission	1	1200	„
Church Mission	1	1200	„
London Mission	1	1200	„
Wesleyan Methodist Mission	1	.....	„

Church of Christ in China—Special relation; makes annual offering; shares in administration through an Advisory Committee.

(Student hostels are maintained separately by the contributing organizations and are not included here. The Presbyterian Mission shares a hostel with the Congregational and United Brethren Missions).

Board of Directors.—Representation on basis of units. (Staff unit, or current grant unit of \$1,200, or property grant unit of \$20,000.)

Chinese Church represented by an Advisory Committee. This Committee elects one member of Board of Directors in addition to its direct relation to the Faculty and Administration.

<i>Graduates</i>		Total	Presbyterians
Theological course (college grade)	1919-1924	20	...
Bible course	1919-1924	32	...
Special course (now being dropped)	1916-1924	50	...
		102	43

<i>Student enrolment</i>	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.	Total.	Pres.
Theological course ...	3	13	11	5	32	7
Bible School ...	—	—	—	—	20	8
					52	15

26496. North China Theological Seminary, Tengersien.

<i>Contributing Organizations</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Annual Grant</i>	<i>Property Share</i>
Synod of North China	3		No report
Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.	2	} Special funds from Presbyterian sources	No report
Presbyterian Church in U.S.	1		No report

Board of Directors.—Two from each supporting Presbytery (or similar ecclesiastical body), missionary members of Presbytery being eligible. Also coopted members not to exceed one-fourth of those elected.

The Seminary is conducted under the auspices of the Synod of North China.

Graduates.—By periods as follows:

1916-20	1921-25	1926	Total	(Presbyterians not reported)
6	37	9	52	
<i>Student Enrolment.</i> —			140	(Approx. half from Northern Presbyterian Constituency.)

26497. School of Theology, Shantung Christian University, Tsinan.

Contributing organizations (Thirteen organizations share in the University, four of which have a part in the School of Theology.)

	<i>Staff from each.</i>	<i>Current grant.</i>	<i>Property</i>
Presbyterian Church in U.S.A....	—	3,200	No report
English Baptist	4 (\$11,420)	1,250	„
Canadian Union Church...	1 (4,510)	1,000	„
American Board	1 (6,760)	1,000	„

Administration is under the general government of the University which has (1) A Field Board of Managers (in China) and (2) A Board of Governors (in America.)

Graduates.—By periods as follows:

1901-'05,	1906-'10,	1911-'15,	1916-'20,	1921-'26,	Total.	Presbyterians
11	23	32	36	41	143	Not reported
<i>Student enrol-</i>						
<i>ment</i> ...	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	Special.	Total.	Presbyterians
	8	8	10	11	37	6

26498. *School of Religion, Yenching University, Peking.*—The School of Religion is a part of Yenching University, coming under the general control of the University, and caring for the general instruction in religion. Participation is in the University itself and not in any special department. The contributions in staff and current grants to the University are as follows:

	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Current Grant</i>
Presbyterian Church, in U.S.A. ...	6	Gold \$3,500.00
Methodist Church, North	6	3,500.00
American Board	6	3,500.00
London Mission	2	1,000.00
Society Propagation of the Gospel.	1	—
United Presbyterian Church of Scotland... ..	1	—
Princeton in Peking	—	Mex. \$15,420

(This does not include Yenching Women's College.)

The *total budget* for the School of Religion, including foreign salaries, is Mex. \$27,958.00.

The *staff* consists of a total of eleven teachers of which there are three full time Chinese and two full time foreign teachers, and three part time Chinese and three part time foreign teachers. In terms of full time teaching units there would be approximately 7½ units.

Administration is under the University which has (1) A Board of Managers in North China (of which a majority shall be Chinese) and (2) A Board of Trustees in New York (in which lies ultimate control). "Chinese Churches which have grown up out of the work of the four constituent bodies each has the right to appoint one member on the Board of Managers."

<i>Graduates</i>	1916-1920,	1921-1924	Total	Presbyterians
	28	21	49	1

(Note:—Number of graduates is taken from Bulletin, School of Religion 1925-26.

Number of Presbyterian students is taken from "Occupation of students.")

<i>Student enrollment</i>	Total	{ Presbyterians
	5	{ Not reported.

26499. *Vocational Education*.—One of the great obstacles to the establishment of an autonomous church in China is the economic condition of the Christian constituency. In an effort to have our schools attain the educational standards we have set, it has been necessary to increase school fees very much beyond the means of the ordinary Christian family. A careful survey of a field in Shansi showed the cost for one student to be almost exactly the income of the average farming family of the neighborhood. Almost all middle schools are boarding schools with costs running proportionately much higher than in an American public high school.

In order to remedy this condition there have been many efforts made in the past and there is now a great demand on the part of the Chinese Church that good vocational schools be established. A study of such schools, however, shows that they are one of the most difficult and expensive forms of education.

It is well to point out that the term "vocational education" is very loosely used in China. The generally accepted definition is: "Vocational education is any form of education, whether given in school or elsewhere, the purpose of which is to fit an individual to pursue effectively a recognized profitable employment whether pursued for wages or otherwise."

Manual training which does not have as its definite purpose preparation for the pursuit of a profitable occupation

upon completion *is not* vocational education. Self help courses, such as rugmaking or agriculture, the purpose of which is to help students secure a general education without any expectation that they will pursue that occupation after completion of the academic course, while valuable in themselves, are not to be classed as vocational education.

The distinction may be made clear by stating that vocational education includes:

1. The acquirement of vocational skill.
2. Education in the related subjects.
3. Social and economic understanding.

Vocational (industrial) training includes merely the first objective.

A Survey of the vocational education in our Mission Schools shows that courses in Normal Training, Business Training and Agriculture have been successfully established in certain centers. Many schools have also vocational training with the object of self-help.

26500. We recommend that, for the present, we make no commitments in the matter of vocational education beyond courses in Normal and Business Training and in Agricultural Courses carried on under the direction of and in co-operation with the agricultural department of one of the Universities and the experiments along other lines now being tried at Peking and Yih sien.

26501. *Rural Work Program.*—We believe that rural evangelism should be more strongly emphasized and as an aid to this we make the following recommendations:

26502. That the term "Rural Work" should be used to designate agricultural activities for the enrichment of rural life, and that the number of rural work missionaries be increased.

26503. That such rural work be recognized as a regular part of the Christian evangelization program along with educational and medical work.

26504. That all rural workers, preachers and teachers, be given the opportunity to secure specialized training in rural service.

26505. That all seminaries be asked to put in vocational courses for prospective rural pastors, and that summer conferences and schools be developed to deal with the particular problems of rural pastors.

26506. That a careful study be made of the China field to indicate how personnel, institutions, funds, equipment, and available land can be used to provide training that will help prospective Christian workers to a knowledge of the methods of improving country life, and also to an appreciation of the religious significance of rural productive factors and processes, as an aid to the knowledge of God and to the interpretation and application of the life and spirit of Jesus Christ.

26507. *Religious Education.*—In order to realize on the great desire for service on the part of our students and to spread a more adequate knowledge of Christian truth to the children of China we urge our schools to continue Christian religious education and to devise means of leading the students in beginning this form of service. We suggest that special emphasis be placed on the study of Sunday Schools and plans for organizing Christian meetings.

PARTICULAR PROBLEMS.

26508. *The Union Middle School, Canton.*

26509. Recommended to approve the report of the sub-committee on the Union Middle School as follows:

The committee appointed by the Canton Regional Evaluation Conference has been engaged for some days in a study of the Union Middle School with reference to the expiration of the five year plan of Union and the desire for reorganization of the school along new lines. This committee would report as follows:

In 1919 the school was organized on a Union basis with the Presbyterian Mission, the Congregational Mission, the United Brethren Mission, the Church of Christ, and the school Alumni participating in the Union. The organization at that time was definitely for a five year period.

At the completion of this period, in 1924, the school was continued on the old basis pending a more permanent organization. The conditions of mission work in South China have so

materially altered from what they were when the Union was consummated as to present an entirely new situation with reference to the school. The Congregational Mission is withdrawing from its work in South China. The United Brethren Mission has decided to reorganize its work under the Kwangtung Divisional Council of the Church of Christ in China so that its participation in educational work in the future will naturally be through that organization. The Church of Christ in China has for various reasons withdrawn its representative on the Board of Directors. This leaves at the present time the Presbyterian Mission and the Alumni of the school as the only members of the original uniting bodies which might be able to participate directly in the future conduct of the school. This situation calls for a radical reorganization of the method of control of the school.

There are also factors in the internal working of the Union Middle School which have led many to question whether the school is, under present conditions, making its maximum contribution to the life of the Church in South China. It seems therefore to the committee that a definite change in organization is inevitable and advantage should be taken of this condition to inaugurate a different policy for the school.

26510. As a pre-requisite to any reorganization of the School, the committee recommends that after consultation with the remaining parties to the old Union, the school be definitely closed at some fixed date preferably at the end of a school year, and would suggest June, 1927 as most suitable. The committee would further suggest that in line with the proposed transfer to the Church of Christ of the Evangelistic and Elementary Educational work, hitherto carried on by the Mission, the South China Mission offer to the Church of Christ the use of the plant of the Union Middle School, or such part of it as may be necessary, for the conduct, by the Church or its agencies, of a Christian Middle School for boys for a period of five years.

26511. In case the Church decides to undertake this work and specifically requests the Mission to assign certain members

of the Mission to work on the staff of the school, the allocation of missionaries to the school should be made on a similar basis to that suggested for evangelistic workers by the Canton Regional Conference.

26512. It is recommended that the Board appropriations hitherto used toward the current expenses of the Union Middle School be used temporarily to supplement the grant which it is proposed to transfer to the Kwangtung Divisional Council of the Church of Christ in China for Evangelistic work, with the suggestion that it be used for the increase of salaries of evangelistic workers.

26513. It is further recommended that in case the Church of Christ wishes to make use of the buildings of the Union Middle School or to invite members of the Mission for the staff of such a Christian Middle School under control of the Church, the South China Mission and the Executive Committee of the Kwangtung Divisional Council of the Church of Christ work out details of the plan in line with the general proposals of the Evaluation Conference to present to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and to the Church of Christ for ratification.

26514. In case the Church of Christ does not wish to accept this proposal, the Mission shall be free to enter into negotiations with any other Christian Body which may desire to open a Christian Middle School for boys.

26515. *Central China Teachers' College.*—The Central China Teachers' College at Wuchang has been carried on as a Union undertaking of the following six bodies: The American Church Mission, The Wesleyan Methodist Mission, The London Missionary Society, The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., The Swedish Missionary Society and The Central China Christian Educational Association.

The Presbyterian Share has consisted in supplying one teacher with his residence and making an annual grant of \$300 to the school. In addition, an annual grant of \$1,000 for scholarships is at the disposal of Presbyterian students.

A study of the school shows that few Presbyterian students take advantage of the training offered and the testimony of the Hunan Stations is that they still look to their own middle schools for teachers.

26516. We recommend that the Presbyterian Mission withdraw from the Central China Teachers' College and transfer its interest in it to the Junior-Senior Middle School at Siangtan. This transfer should be made only after full consultation with the Central China Teachers' College and we recommend that, if practicable, it should take place at the close of the present school year—June, 1927.

26517. *Hunan Union Theological Seminary.*—The Hunan Union Theological Seminary in Changsha is supported by four cooperating Missions;—The English Wesleyan, The Reformed Church in the U.S.A., the Evangelical Mission and The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

The school has not yet attained a very high scholastic standing but looks forward to offering a full theological course. The present equipment consists of one school building and of four residences. The Presbyterian Mission has paid \$4,000 toward this equipment and has undertaken to pay another \$3,000 additional. Its only further contribution to the seminary has been the service of one man upon the faculty.

26518. Recommended that our financial support be limited to the present commitment and to our present representative on the staff.

26519. *Chefoo School for the Deaf.*—The Chefoo School for the Deaf is a fine example of Christian philanthropy which is making a unique contribution to the Christian cause in China. In view of the large amount of money invested and the large budget, we feel the responsibility too great for any one individual.

26520. We recommend that a Board of Directors be appointed by the Shantung Mission (Shantung Mission Executive Committee) to have control of the School. The Principal

of the school should present to the Board of Directors a yearly budget and at the end of the year an audited statement of the receipts and expenditures.

26521. We further recommend the appointment of a second foreign teacher.

26522. *Women's Bible Training in Canton.*—Recommended that the action of the Canton Regional Conference concerning Women's Bible Training in Canton be given general approval as follows:—

26523. The Conference recommends that the reorganization of the Women's Bible Training School be referred to the Mission and Church, and that it be in line with the recommendations of the report of the Educational Committee of the Church on May 1, 1925, as follows:—

1. That we, the Committee, appreciate the work and results of the Bible Women's Schools in Kwangtung, and herewith wish to express our appreciation of the contribution they have made to the Church.

2. That we recognize the need for a higher standard of training for Bible-women, owing to changed conditions, and we recommend the discontinuance of any training school for Bible-women lower than the junior middle school grade.

3. That the True Light Seminary Bible School be asked to consider its reorganization on the following basis:—

- (a) That the standard should be equivalent to that of a senior middle school.
- (b) That the various missions be asked to contribute toward the support of this school.
- (c) That the age limit should be fixed between twenty and forty years of age.
- (d) That the Church of Christ in China be asked to have a definite part in this project.
- (e) That the Church of Christ in China be asked to specify the qualifications for the office of Bible women.

26524. *Lingnan University, Canton.*—Lingnan University like other Christian colleges in China, is facing grave problems

owing to the great cultural and political movements aggravated by present labor conditions. The problem of maintaining the higher Christian ideals and character of the institution in face of these forces is a most difficult one.

26525. We approve the following recommendation of the Canton Regional Conference: "Pending the outcome of imminent reorganization plans for Lingnan University, this Conference recommends that the Mission's present special form of cooperation be continued until such a time as the institution's future organization may be determined."

26526. We hope, however, that the way will be opened for larger direct relations of Mission and University and that our Board and the South China Mission can participate on a basis as regards staff and representation on the Board of Trustees and the Field Board of Directors similar to our participation in other Christian universities in China. The historical relations of the Mission back of the founding of the University, the present relations and mutual need of the University and Mission commend this course.

26527. *Adjustment of Reductions in Appropriations.*—If Board appropriations should be reduced in any year so as to necessitate general retrenchment on the field, the educational institutions should take their share of the cut. It is, however, recommended that in all union institutions there should be a mutual understanding between cooperating missions that when a Mission finds it necessary to make a general cut, the other Missions should not do likewise.

IV. Property and Finance.

26528. *Church and Chapel Property.*—This Conference feels that complete ownership of Church property and holding the title thereof is a goal toward which the Church in China should strive. It should be made clear that the Church in America has no desire to retain its hold on property in China for any purpose other than for the benefit of the Chinese

Christian Church. It must also be recognized that money contributed by the American Church for property in China was definitely given for the work of the Christian Church and the advancement of the Kingdom of God and therefore any plan for the transfer of property should safeguard its continued use to the accomplishment of this purpose.

26529. *Board of Church Erection Suggested.*—This Conference feels that it would be highly desirable for the Chinese Church to organize an incorporated body such as Board of Church Erection, legally qualified to hold property and that all requests for the purchase or lease of property now held by the Board of Foreign Missions as well as requests for aid in the future building program of the Church should come through this body.

26530. *Transfer of Board Property.*—With regard to the disposition and use of Board property in connection with the transfer to the Chinese Church of responsibility for, and administration of, the Mission work, it is the judgment of this Conference that the following plan of transfer be adopted.

26531. 1. *Church Owned Property now in Board Title.*—Upon request through an authoritative body by a local church organization which has paid for church or chapel property now standing in Board name, the title should be transferred through the authorized Church court or Board from the Board of Foreign Missions to the local Church or whatever holding body the Church court may designate.

26532. 2. *Board Owned Property.*—If and when a responsible administrative local church organization feels that by owning, or controlling and maintaining its place of worship, the work of the Church can be carried on to better advantage and expresses through the properly authorized church court or board a desire to assume such ownership or control, provision for the transfer should be made by the Board of Foreign Missions and the church court through their respective agents by one of the following methods.

26533. (a) *Purchase*.—In the event of a local church organization desiring to purchase property owned by the Board, or the Board equity in such property, the purchase price shall be determined by an appraisement committee of three, one to be chosen by the Board, one by the Church and the third chosen by these two but belonging to neither body. In making the appraisement, due consideration should be given to the cost of the property, including improvements, the appreciation or depreciation in value, any expressed wish of the donor, the ability of the Church to pay and any contributions which it may have made in connection with the property. Title to such property should be held by the local Church or by such holding body as the authorized church court may indicate.

26534. *Board of Church Erection, Transfer to*.—In order to assist the Chinese Church in the development of a Church extension program through a Board of Church Erection or some similar body, it is recommended that the Presbyterian Board modify its rule regarding the reversion of proceeds of sales for use in the field at large to the extent of holding in trust the proceeds of sale of all evangelistic property in China, said funds to be transferred to the Board of Church Erection for advance work in China if and when such a Board is created and properly established for the holding of property and extension of the work; provided only that if the Church is not able to take advantage of this proposal within ten years from date, said proceeds of sale shall revert to the Board after the usual manner.

26535. (b) *Rent (or Lease)*.—If and when a local congregation, self-supporting to the extent of providing at least two-thirds of its current expenses, expresses a desire through the proper Church Court or Board for the control and maintenance of Church or chapel property but is unable, or for other good reason it seems inadvisable, to purchase the same, transfer may be made by a rent lease, the amount of the rental to be determined by the Church and Board through their respective agents.

26536. Responsibility for keeping the property in good repair shall rest with the lessee. Title to the property shall continue to be held by the Board of Foreign Missions.

26537. If at any time in the judgment of the Board or its agents the property is not kept in good repair or is used for purposes other than those specified in the lease, the lease shall automatically terminate and the property revert to the control of the Board.

26538. (*c*) *Church Buildings on Mission Compounds.*—Church buildings on Mission compounds closely associated with other institutions should for the present continue to be held by the Board as Mission property.

26539. *School Property.*—Wherever the Chinese Church is prepared to take over the Primary day schools of the Mission, property owned by the Board and used for such schools should be turned over to the local Church or proper church court or board under the same conditions as churches and chapels.

There may be special cases of property both church and school which, because their value is entirely disproportionate to the needs of the work for which they were originally provided, may need to be considered in a special and exceptional manner.

26540. *College and University Property.*—College and University property, and the property of some other union institutions, are held by joint interdenominational Boards and the future use and ownership of these properties will have to be determined by such Union Boards of Trustees.

26541. *Middle Schools and Higher Educational and Medical Institutions.*—The Conference would recommend that in the matter of property used for Middle Schools or Higher Educational or Medical Institutions each case be considered individually and with reference to the best use of the property. Should the transfer of any such property to the ownership or control of a church body be desired, the same general

methods shall obtain as in the case of Church or Day School property.

26542. Residences.—As to missionary residences, when they are no longer needed, and as to other land and property owned by the Board but no longer required for missionary purposes, it would seem to be clear that it would be the duty of the Board under its charter and in its obligations as Trustee to dispose of these and devote the proceeds to the great purpose of its incorporation as provided in its charter.

26543. Building Program.—In recommending a building program for the China Missions, consideration should be given to the proposition of turning over property, force and funds to the Chinese Church. This would naturally seem to indicate that the building program for the future should be somewhat more conservative than it has been in the past. The present unsettled condition of the country would also point to the necessity of exercising care in the matter of making any considerable increase in our present property holdings in China. Emphasis should be placed on putting our property into good condition; adding only such buildings as are vitally necessary to the proper carry-on of our work; and in planning these we should have in mind the possibility of their ownership, or control and maintenance being assumed by the Chinese Church. To this end we would recommend as a program for at least the next year or two:—

1. That all uncompleted buildings should be completed as soon as possible.

2. That all present buildings should be put into good condition at the earliest possible date and that a special repair grant be requested for this purpose.

3. That emphasis should be placed on the proper housing of the missionary force.

4. That even if funds have been granted, building erection in any given case should be begun only with Council and Board consent.

5. That only fully warranted and immediately needed new property be asked for in the Property List.

6. That in the light of the foregoing recommendations the China Council reconsider and revise the Property List of 1926.

26544. *Architects Bureau.*—This Conference recommends that the Architects Bureau should be continued under the China Council with two qualified architects attached to the Shanghai office as members of the mission force, working under the regulations adopted by the China Council (C. C. 24300) with the following additions.

26545. 1. Buildings costing \$3,000 local currency or over, must have architect's plans, and those costing \$30,000 Mex. currency or over must have architectural supervision during construction. We recommend that each large building project employ a clerk of the works, and that the Bureau continue to train Chinese for this duty.

26546. 2. While recommending the employment of our own Bureau where possible, we believe that property committees should be free to employ other qualified architects.

26547. *Board Property—Upkeep.*—We recommend that in accord with the recommendations of the Architects Bureau to China Council (C. C. 24322) the annual appropriations for upkeep of Board property under the control of the Mission be at the rate of at least $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the original cost of new buildings, and of replacement cost of old buildings; that the appropriation as a whole be placed in the hands of the Mission concerned, and that in the administration of it the following principles be observed:

1. That the repair needs of newer buildings be met, and that the greater need of older buildings in a worse state of repair should not prejudice that need.

2. That the minimum annual share of the repair grant for any group of buildings be not less than $3/4\%$.

26548. *Power of Attorney.*—We recommend that the Board grant to its General Treasurer in China, a general power of attorney, empowering him to act in connection with the sale of such real estate as may be sanctioned by the Board.

26549. *Bi Z Church Property Transfer.*—The Conference would approve the action of the China Council and the Bi Z Church in the matter of the exchange of property in

Hangchow as set forth in the Articles of Agreement between the Council and the Church.

26550. *Substitute Workers' Fund.*—The Conference approves the plan of the Substitute Workers' Fund as now in operation by the China Council and would recommend that it be increased at the discretion of the Council.

26551. *Starred Requests for New Missionaries.*—The Conference approves the plan adopted by the Missions of starring certain requests in the Force Lists thereby indicating a desire to have the Board grant, instead of a new missionary, the amount of his salary for the employment of thoroughly qualified Chinese. (Vote 10 for and 9 against).

V. Medical.

One of the most striking characteristics of the life and work of our Master here on Earth was that connected with the healing of the sick and suffering. The Church in trying to follow His example, and in making His name known among all people has ever been faced with the needs of the sick and the opportunity which the healing hand has had in a practical expression of His Love.

26552. *Purpose of Medical Work.*—The purpose of our medical work may therefore be stated as follows: (a) to propagate the Gospel of Jesus Christ; (b) to demonstrate practically His Love by the relieving of the sick; (c) to train Christian doctors and nurses and (d) to disseminate the knowledge of Public Health in the community.

26553. *Administration.*—Formerly the direction of this work was under the care of the doctor in charge of medical work in each community. Now, however, inasmuch as the work has grown to such large proportions, and become an increasing factor in our Mission program, and inasmuch as there is in certain districts a growing desire on the part of the Chinese Church itself to assume the responsibility for supporting and developing the medical missionary work, which

has hitherto been largely carried on by foreign mission Boards; and as this is fully in accord with what has long been the purpose of these Boards, this Conference agrees with the Missionary Division of the China Medical Association that the time has come when definite steps should be taken to commit the direction and control of mission hospitals to the Chinese Church *whenever* and *wherever* it is ready and able to assume such responsibility and suggests the following as a general plan for such development:

26554. 1. Each provincial Church Synod or similar body should appoint a General Medical Board to exercise supervision of the work of the mission hospitals in its territory. A majority of the members of this Board should be doctors who are graduates of recognized medical schools.

It should be the duty of such Boards to promote and co-ordinate existing medical work, and to act in an advisory capacity to the Synod in matters relating to the distribution of hospital staffs and the initiation of new work.

26555. 2. Each hospital should be under the control of a Board of Directors, which should be thoroughly representative of the Church of the district as well as of the local community. Such control should not include the professional service of the hospital which should be the responsibility of the medical staff.

It is suggested that this Board of Directors might be formed in the following way: (a) At least one member but not more than two appointed by the General Medical Board. (b) Two members elected by the Presbytery or similar body representing the Church of the district. (c) The medical superintendent *ex-officio*. (d) One member elected by the hospital staff. (e) Two members representative of the Chinese community elected by the above members of the Board of Directors. (f) The Board after election in the above manner should be approved by the general medical Board of the Synod before taking office. (g) All of the above should be voting members of the Board of Directors, they should be members of the Christian Church and in full sympathy with the purpose

of the Hospital. It is permitted, however, that the Board may co-opt from time to time influential men from the community, as associated members of the Board whose advice and patronage may be of advantage to the work.

26556. 3. The duties of this Board of Directors should be:—(a) To maintain and develop the work of the hospital that it may fulfil the purpose of medical missions, namely, to propagate the Gospel of Jesus Christ, to heal the sick and relieve suffering, more especially amongst the poor and needy, to assist in the training of Christian doctors and nurses of true missionary spirit, and to disseminate the knowledge of Public Health in the community. (b) To appoint the hospital superintendent who shall select the heads of departments of the hospital's service. The latter shall have the approval of the Board of Directors before receiving their appointments. (c) To appoint the evangelistic staff of the hospital in consultation with the local Church. In event of the Board wishing to appoint foreign doctors or nurses to the staff of the Hospital, application for approval for such appointments must be made to the Medical Board of the Synod before they take effect. The Board of Directors shall assume responsibility for all unexpired contracts hitherto made between the hospital and its staff or other parties. (d) To finance the work of the hospital and to determine the annual budget. Proposals of expenditure planned for in the annual budget must be approved by the Provincial Medical Board. (e) To present an annual report, which should include an audited statement of the hospital's accounts, to the provincial Synod or similar body through the General Medical Board. (f) To assume responsibility for the care and maintenance of the hospital property. It is suggested that such property and its present equipment should be loaned or leased to the Board of Directors by its present owners solely for the purposes defined in section (3) (a) above.

26557. 4. In cases where Boards of Directors desire to have the assistance of the Foreign Mission Board in continuing to provide staff and financial help to the hospital, it is

suggested that the Foreign Mission Board should undertake to continue its present contributions of staff and money which must first be approved by the Board of the Synod before they are made available for the Board of Directors of the Hospital.

26558. 5. After the appointment of a General Medical Board, in the case of hospitals which already have their own Board of Directors, it is suggested that such Boards might now be reconstituted as far as possible along the lines above indicated.

26559. 6. It is recognized that the above general plan for transference of medical mission work to the Chinese Church may in certain cases require modification in view of past history and local circumstances.

26560. *Character of work.*—Looking toward the accomplishment of our purpose, this Conference would call attention to the imperative demand for a high degree of efficiency in our Mission hospitals. We recognize that much progress has been made during the past few years. We are not blind, however, to the fact that over one half of our Mission hospitals in China under the direction of regular appointees of the Board, do not measure up to the minimum requirements for registration of the China Medical Association. Among the causes for this condition may be mentioned the following:—

1. Insufficient number of physicians appointed by the Board to make at least two doctors in each of our hospitals.
2. Backward conditions in many of our districts making it difficult to secure enough income to support an adequate Chinese staff.
3. Lack of sufficient financial aid from abroad to offset the difficulty indicated in the foregoing paragraph.
4. Overwork of the missionary physician so that he is unable to keep his technique up to a high standard and thus attract a Chinese staff to his assistance.
5. Failure on the part of the foreign physician, for various reasons, to keep up in his professional studies and post graduate work, and thus inspire his staff and the public with confidence in the work of the institution.

In order to remedy this condition this conference would urge:

26561. The necessity of two qualified physicians in each hospital now under the Board's control. One of these physicians may be Chinese, but his salary will probably have to be supplemented from foreign funds, for the present at least.

26562. That where men's and women's hospitals are conducted separately in the same station, an effort be made to organize and co-ordinate this work, so as to produce better results at the least financial out-lay.

26563. That physicians under appointment of the Board should take post graduate work at least once in three years and should also inspire their Chinese colleagues to follow a similar course. Fellowships from the China Medical Board are now granted to cover the expenses of post graduate work. Courses in English are given at the Peking Union Medical College, and in Chinese either at that institution, or one of the various other medical schools.

26564. That since it is impossible to do good medical work without efficient nursing, a definite effort should be made, to adequately staff our hospitals with properly qualified nurses.

26565. *Evangelism.*—As stated above, this Conference feels that the driving motive of our medical work is that of making Jesus Christ known. It follows therefore, that our hospitals should be distinctly Christian, and the evangelistic purpose should be ever to the forefront. Definite evangelism should be the part of every member on the staff. This Conference also urges that there be close cooperation between the Medical and Evangelistic departments of our work. Evangelists could rotate between the hospital and the field. Religious records should be kept, maps prepared, and an organized effort made to follow up the patients after leaving the hospital.

26566. *Financial Support.*—This Conference feels that as soon as possible the Foreign Mission Board should be freed from the running expenses of the medical work and that this

burden should be borne by the community which that work serves. The 1926-27 estimates give the budget, outside of foreign salaries, of our 29 medical stations at \$403,894., of which \$69,216 or 17% came from America. This fact indicates that the medical work is making good progress towards self-support. Such a policy, however, tends to raise medical fees and we recognize the danger suggested at our Tsinan Conference, that our hospitals may be considered commercial in nature. As a matter of fact the burden of self-support comes upon the patients or the families of those who are sick. It is unfortunate that self-support should be purchased at such a price. There are many poor whose cry for help must not be unheeded. Relief for the needy and afflicted is one of the most distinctive services of the Church. Complete self-support at the present practically eliminates free treatment.

26567. The problem at home is met by gifts and the endowment or subsidizing of beds. We believe that such a policy might well be used in China, and that the public should be educated to see the opportunity in this sort of service. Such support, however, can be expected only in the more advanced communities at present. While not wanting unduly to increase the Board's responsibility in this matter, we do feel that the way should be left for friends in the home land to give such aid as they may wish to this type of service for suffering humanity. It would be a serious loss to our Home Church not to have this avenue left open. We wish therefore to recommend that the Medical Department of the Board take up this problem for careful study.

26568. *Grants to Mission Hospitals.*—It is the opinion of this Conference that neither the present force nor grants can be decreased without great loss in efficiency to our Medical work. For the past ten years or more the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and the China Medical Board have been making joint grants for the staff and running expenses of certain of our Mission hospitals. We urge the Board of Foreign Missions to seek to have these joint grants with the China Medical Board renewed for another term of years. In case the China

Medical Board decreases or discontinues such support we recommend that the Board of Foreign Missions arrange to continue such support allowing these items to remain as at present in Column C.

26569. *Salaries.*—Competition from agencies outside of our Missions naturally makes the question of salaries in our medical work a serious problem. We feel that no hard and fast rules can be laid down, but that the matter will have to be decided in each case by the Board of Directors or Medical Board in control of the work.

26570. *Women Physicians.*—There is a great need for Chinese women physicians and we urge that this opportunity for service be brought before the girls in our schools.

26571. *Part Time Physicians.*—It is our conviction that the medical work should take the entire time of each physician on the staff and we look with disapproval upon allowing a member of the hospital staff to work up a private practice on the side. However, in special circumstances, a physician with an established practice might be invited to assist in Hospital or Station work and be compensated for his services.

26572. *Public Health Work.*—We feel that our physicians should lay special stress upon Public Health Propaganda. A very important phase of this is the proper care of the students, teachers, pastors and evangelists in our various localities.

26573. *Filling of Vacancies.*—Because of the shortage of missionary physicians we recommend that the China Council give special consideration to the request from a Mission for the salary of a Chinese physician, to take the responsibility of a foreigner who is on furlough or has been transferred to another station in our Missions, this assistance to continue until a new appointee is ready to take up the service.

26574. *The Country Hospital.*—On the assumption that country stations will be manned by foreign missionaries for some years to come, and in the belief that there is still a large future in missionary work for the country hospital, in evangel-

ism, healing, teaching and public health, we would urge that each country hospital have at least two doctors (at least one of whom should be a foreign missionary for the present), one nurse, and an adequate hospital plant.

26575. *Hackett Medical College and American Board Property.*—Whereas, Hackett Medical College has reached the limit of physical capacity in the present plant, and urgently requires more room, and

Whereas, the property of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission (known as Lo Tak, and almost adjoining Hackett) containing one large three story reinforced concrete building, one dormitory and one double residence, is now for sale, and

Whereas, there are in hand from unused appropriations of the Board and from surplus earnings of the hospital, funds practically sufficient to make the purchase;

26576. *Resolved*, that we approve the purchase of this property by the Board. C. C. 26263; 26294.

26577. *Canton Hospital—Property Holding.*—*Resolved*, that the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. be asked to take over as soon as possible from the Canton Medical Missionary Society and hold in trust the Canton Hospital Property, old and new, if and when the title deeds are clear and with the power to make such disposal of same as will in the judgment of the Board best serve the interests of the Institution, due consideration being given to the judgment and interests of other bodies participating in the work of the Hospital. It is understood that in taking over this property the Board assumes no responsibility for the maintenance of the hospital, or upkeep of the property.

S.C. 24147; 2588; C.C. 24162; 24257; B.L. 64, Item 17; 77 Item 44.

26578. *Union Medical College.*—The Hackett Medical College has, in spite of great odds, been doing excellent work in the education of women for the Christian medical profession. Her graduates occupy many important positions in

the various medical institutions of South China. The College has, however, been unable to meet the ever growing need for Christian women physicians, and there is no medical college for men under Christian auspices.

Therefore:—

Whereas, there are available staffs and equipment in the hospitals suitable for beginning a co-educational medical college, and

Whereas, such a college would be self-supporting excepting for foreign salaries and residences,

26579. *Resolved*, that the Canton Hospital be asked to join with the Hackett Medical College in forming a union Christian medical college for men and women.

C.C. 24259.

26580. *Co-operation with Yale in China.*—In regard to the request for the allocation of a foreign medical man to Changsha for teaching in the Medical College of “Yale in China,” the Conference regrets to say that owing to the shortage of Missionary physicians we cannot at this time recommend the allocation of a full time man to that work.

26581. *China Medical Board Aid.*—We wish to express our appreciation of the substantial aid rendered our Medical work by the China Medical Board. Not only have these grants greatly improved the conditions in the various institutions which they have assisted, but the China Medical Board has given and is giving many fellowships each year to our Chinese and foreign doctors in order to encourage post graduate work.

26582. *Overseas Supplies.*—We wish also to take this opportunity to thank the churches at home, through Miss Schultz, for the time, effort, and money spent on Overseas supplies. These have been most helpful indeed in filling a great need in our Medical work. We hope that the Church at home will continue in its well doing.

26583. *Medical Statistics.*—The following tables show the cost of the medical work in each of our Missions.

Table I.

These figures do not include foreign salaries.

<i>Class IX. (Medical).</i>	<i>Column A. (All Sources)</i>	<i>Column B. (From Field)</i>	<i>Column C. (From Board)</i>	<i>% Received from U.S.A.</i>
Shantung ..	\$165,126.00	\$137,888.00	\$ 27,338.00	16.5%
Hunan ..	44,946.00	36,572.00	8,374.00	19.6%
North China ..	52,807.00	47,894.00	7,913.00	9.3%
South China ..	62,742.00	59,086.00	3,656.00	5.8%
Central China ..	15,578.00	11,058.00	4,520.00	29.1%
Hainan ..	33,845.00	30,100.00	3,745.00	11.1%
Kiangnan ..	26,727.00	14,180.00	12,547.00	47.0%
Yunnan ..	2,123.00	900.00	1,223.00	57.3%
All China ..	403,894.00	337,678.00	69,216.00	16.1%

Table II.

Column A represents the entire amount involved in the Medical work including foreign Salaries reckoned at a flat Mexican rate of \$2,500.

Column C is the same as Column A excluding all funds raised on the field.

	<i>Column A. Total</i>	<i>Column C. from U.S.A.</i>	<i>% Received from U.S.A.</i>
Shantung	\$242,626.00	\$104,838.00	43.2%
Hunan	94,946.00	58,374.00	61.5%
North China	95,307.00	50,413.00	52.9%
South China	117,742.00	58,656.00	50.6%
Central China	20,578.00	9,520.00	42.6%
Hainan	53,845.00	23,745.00	44.0%
Kiangnan	61,727.00	47,547.00	77.0%
Yunnan	12,123.00	11,223.00	92.5%
All China	698,894.00	364,216.00	55.0%

VI. Salary and Force.

26584. Increase of Salaries.—The provision for the living of missionaries has been found adequate by a large majority of our missionaries until within the last few years, when the cost of living in China through many causes has greatly increased, this increase being variously estimated as from 20% to 40%. An increase of the present salaries is greatly needed in view of these circumstances. The Conference recommends that no definite amount of increase be stated but that this

whole matter, together with the material gathered showing the rates of increase in cost of living be referred to the Board for consideration and action.

It is suggested that the Board in its consideration;

(1) make the cost of living the basis for needed increase, and on the basis of no outside income;

(2) have one grade of salary in place of the present graded system; (Note. The vote was a tie of 10 to 10).

(3) and provide additional salary for China Council officers in view of special expenses incurred by them.

26585. *Salaries and Exchange.*—It is recommended that the Board be requested to modify its rules as to Salary and Exchange so as

(1) to limit its application to major expenditures in foreign lands;

(2) not to apply to any possible savings from salary; and

(3) not be retro-active.

26586. *Education of Missionary Children.*—Inasmuch as the allowance for children of missionaries, while probably sufficient for other reasonable expenses, allows but little toward the cost of their education the Conference would make the following recommendations:

26587. That the Board approve and put in effect as soon as possible, the China Council's actions (based on most careful survey and findings) which are recorded in Minutes 25301 and 25302, viz,

"That the parent's share of school expenses be (1) a school fee for tuition and dormitory not to exceed \$100 Mex. per year for children under ten years of age and \$150 Mex. for children of ten years and over; (2) a board fee not to exceed \$250 Mex. per year; and (3) all expenses not listed as chargeable against Board's minimum grant.

(Note. If in any case, fees are less than the parent's share as specified above, only the actual amount of the fee will be charged the parents).

"That our Board's share be (1) tuition, dormitory and board fees above the share paid by parents, these expenses to be charged against the school's minimum grant and (2) the cost of one round trip, second class fare per year to the nearest school.

26588. That an additional allowance of \$100 Gold be granted annually for children in colleges.

26589. *Adopted Children.*—In response to the Board's inquiry regarding allowances for adopted children—the Conference would record its disapproval of any change in the Board's present rule.

26590. *Voting on Return from Furlough.*—The Board requires that each Mission vote upon the return from the first furlough of each missionary. For subsequent furloughs the voting is optional.

It is our judgment that several principles should obtain, viz,

1. That the interest of the individual, since his future career and reputation may be involved should be kept in mind as well as that of the Mission, ensuring a full hearing, with right of appeal.

2. That the decision should be reached prior to his departure from the field, sufficiently long for his convenience in preparing to leave, but not so long as to embarrass his relation with his fellow missionaries.

3. That in some unobtrusive manner the opinion of the Chinese Christian constituency concerned should be obtained as well as that of fellow missionaries.

4. That there should be as great a degree of uniformity of practice as possible among the missions.

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED.—

26591. That voting upon return from furlough apply to every regular furlough.

26592. That the Executive Committee of the Mission be responsible for the decision, employing whatever method, in conformity with the foregoing principles, it may deem most suitable; preferably a secret ballot within the Executive Committee itself after full consultation with all concerned, the individual having the right of appeal to the Mission or to the Board.

26593. That the decision of the Executive Committee be made, two or three months before the furlough is due.

26594. That in case of difference of judgment between the Executive Committee and the Mission, the China Council make recommendation to the Board accompanied by the views of all concerned.

26595. That in every instance the Executive Committee keep in close touch with the Chairman of the China Council having in mind a possible transfer of the missionary to another field of service.

26596. *Language Study.*—In view of the great service to the work of missions the language schools are rendering through the facilities they are offering for expert instruction by trained teachers and other opportunities which they provide, —we heartily recommend the continuation of the regulation that all new missionaries be required to attend such a school for the first year unless excused by his Mission.

26597. It is further recommended that all language study after the first year be done in the Station and that the course mapped out by the Language School for the second and third years be required.

26598. In order to ensure the persistent following out of this course, it is urged upon students that they give their time to the uninterrupted study of the language and that the Station arrange that the students be relieved from mission duties as far as possible, and that whenever duties are assigned by the Station they be of such a nature as to involve the use of the Chinese Language.

26599. It is also recommended that each Mission should arrange to send Chinese teachers to the language school for normal training.

26600. It is further recommended that there be provided in Class I special funds sufficient to employ one well trained language teacher in each station (possibly for part time only in the smaller stations) for the use of those members of the Station who have already completed their required language

work, the apportionment of his time among the members of the Station to be decided by the language committee.

26601. *Union Language School, Peking.*—In view of the annual grant of \$3,000 to the budget of the Peking Language School and of our large Presbyterian contribution to its plant and equipment, we would recommend that the China Council endeavor to arrange with the school for a reduction of the fees for Presbyterian students, especially in the matter of room rent.

26602. *North China American School.*—Due to the serious political disturbances of the past two years, the enrolment of the school has fallen from 75 last year to 47 for the present year. The school has used every means possible to cut down expenses but with the rising cost of living it has been impossible to reduce expenses in proportion to the reduction of income. The School will therefore have a deficit at the end of next June of \$4,262 Mex. although in normal times there would have been a credit balance.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has arranged to cover its share of the deficit and the Conference recommends that a special grant from the China Council Emergency Fund of \$2,000 Mex. be made to cover this emergency.

26603. *The Canton American School.*—The Conference recommends that the grant of \$1,100 Gold (\$2,200 Mex.) tentatively made to this school for the past two years be made regular. (C.C. 1925 p. 174.)

26604. *Bible Teachers for American Schools.*—We heartily endorse the China Council's action requesting directors to provide qualified teachers of the Bible in our American Schools.
C.C. 25308.

VII. Literature.

26605. The printed page, always influential in China, is more potent to-day than ever before. The urgent need for Christian literature of the right sort challenges the resourceful-

ness and creative ability of the Church. The most conspicuous need is that the burning questions of the hour should be promptly met with a Christian interpretation. In order that whatever message the Church has may be read by the general public, it must be given in such popular form as tracts, posters and magazine and newspaper articles of a constructive nature, calculated to meet the needs of the time, to answer criticism, and combat destructive and dangerous propaganda. These must be written by men in close contact with actual conditions and preferably by Chinese. Moreover there are questioning minds seeking for enlightenment who must be reached by a more scholarly presentation of Christian truth than the popular literature permits. Literature also must be provided for the instruction and inspiration of the Christian community.

26606. To meet these needs the discovery and encouragement of Chinese writers is a task to which all missions and churches should give direct and persistent attention. We urge this upon our own missions and literature committees. Young men and women of promise, even during their school years, might be discovered by offering prizes and in other ways. They should be assisted and given opportunity for training. Persons of proved ability should be given such freedom from other tasks as will enable them to devote more time to the writing of Christian literature. The production of such literature requires cooperative effort and a well-balanced program. Groups of writers should be encouraged in the formulation and carrying out of definite programs which will meet these demands.

26607. We urge our literature committees to be on the lookout for missionaries with talent in this field. We believe that our writers, both Chinese and foreign, will be able to contribute most to the supply of vital religious literature, not by being separated from the general work, but by remaining in close connection with some branch of field work, such as evangelistic or educational. We believe that opportunities should be provided, in connection with colleges and theological seminaries, by fellowships or otherwise, for writers to take

advantage of the academic atmosphere, the guidance of teachers, and the library facilities of these institutions, without permanently detaching these writers from their field work.

26608. It is of great interest and significance that public opinion to-day, especially along religious, political and social lines, is being largely influenced by a few Chinese writers of note. If some of our writers of Christian literature could come into direct contact with these men, entering for a while those student areas which are anti-Christian, they would be able to build up a kind of apologetic that would be directly associated with living issues and present day personalities. The result should be a literature that would be read and appreciated by the students of the country. Such an experience should also lay the foundation for a few works in Christian apologetics that might constitute a more permanent and commanding challenge to the best thought of the nation.

26609. *China Council Literature Fund.*—We recommend that the budget of the Literature Department of the China Council, in order to aid in the promotion of more and better Christian literature, be increased to Mex. \$5,000 and further increased in following years as may be needed. From this fund prizes and fellowships may be offered, contributions made to the societies engaged in the production of Christian literature or grants given upon the recommendation of a mission for the training and employment of Chinese writers, for giving opportunity for missionary writers to visit student areas, and for publishing approved works. We raise the question whether the present fund might not be used more advantageously.

26610. We urge that each Station make ample provision in its estimates for the purchase of Christian literature and that all missionaries concerned make known in detail their needs to the producers of Christian literature.

26611. *Chinese Christian Intelligencer.*—We express our appreciation of the great service that the Chinese Christian Intelligencer has rendered to the Church in China for a quarter of a century under the editorship of the late Dr. S. I. Wood-

bridge and Rev. C. S. Chen, during which time it has become one of the foremost Christian journals in China. Testimony from all parts of the country and its circulation among Chinese in other lands, indicate that it is widely read and much appreciated by members of all churches.

26612. The present time seems opportune to plan for the future enlarged usefulness of the paper. We express hearty appreciation of the service of the present editor, Rev. C. S. Chen. We believe that the permanent policy of the paper should be to provide that the Editor-in-chief continue to be a Chinese conversant with intellectual and literary tendencies, thoroughly imbued with evangelical Christian passion, and that there be an associate editor who shall be a missionary. There should be an Editorial Board in order that the paper may be enriched by the collective talent and opinion of a number of capable men, and appeal to the interest of the Church as a whole.

26613. The expressed willingness of the Church of Christ in China to help develop the paper as the official organ of the United Church, opens the way to this enlarged usefulness, and we recommend this offer for the consideration of the present Board of Managers. We believe that while the policies and features of the paper which have led to its success in the past should be retained, there is room for more diversified service to still greater numbers of Christians, especially to more highly trained leaders in religious work. We recommend that correspondence involving personal criticism, be debarred from its columns.

26614. In order to secure circulation at a reasonable price, it seems desirable for the present that the financial support of our Board should be continued with that of the Southern Presbyterian Board.

26615. *Presbyterian Mission Press.*—The many and varied services which the Presbyterian Mission Press is rendering to the whole missionary body, some forms of which cannot be supplied by any other printing establishment, the example and influence of the Press as a Christian industrial enterprise

and the great assistance which it is rendering to other Christian printing presses in the interior—these reasons together with the grave possibility of serious anti-Christian developments and political uncertainty in the near future which might render Chinese printing services unavailable, lead us to consider the continuance of the Presbyterian Mission Press to be of great importance to the missionary enterprise. We would recommend that every appreciation and encouragement be given to those who are carrying on this valuable but difficult task.

26616. We believe our Board is justified in continuing the use of the Press property for this purpose. Though the value of the property has greatly increased since we acquired it, it is but a small part of the Board's property investment in China compared with the importance of the work done by the Press. Without reference to property considerations the time will doubtless come for the discontinuance of printing under mission auspices. We believe the continued increase in the value of the property will well repay the Board for holding it until that time.
C. C. 25401.

26617. *Mission Book Company.*—We recommend that the Mission Book Company be continued, as it holds a pre-eminent place among distributors of Christian literature. This distribution will always remain an indispensable part of Christian work. We believe that this Company can best be carried on under the directors of the Presbyterian Mission Press, though retaining its present English name, and continuing to act as agent of other publishers, or to cooperate through such organizations as the Christian Publishers' Association, with other agencies in the distribution of Christian literature. Combination of certain departments, such as accounting and shipping, with those of the Press should make for economy and efficiency.
C. C. 26173.

26618. We suggest for the consideration of the Press directors, the possibility of confining the operations of the Company to the distribution of Chinese Christian literature and acting as a purchasing agency for missionaries in the interior.

In view of the vital importance of distributing Christian literature, we believe the present annual subsidy of Mex. \$4,000 is fully justified.

VIII. Stations.

26619. *Sheklung and Kochow Stations.*—In view of the proposed transfer to the Church of Christ in China of evangelistic and elementary school work and of the fact that only these forms of work are carried on in Sheklung and Kochow, it is recommended that the continuation of a foreign force in these Stations be taken up with the Church and with other interested Missions and that pending such consideration the status of the two Stations remain as at present.

26620. *Adequate Staffing of the Hainan Mission.*—Recognizing our exclusive responsibility for missionary work in Hainan and in view of the fact that the stations are inadequately staffed, we recommend that the policy of maintaining three mission stations be continued and that special efforts be made to staff these stations more adequately. There is urgent need of the following increase in missionary force: one doctor, two single women evangelists and two clerical men.

26621. *Luichow Peninsula.*—It is recommended that the work already begun by the Hainan Mission in the Luichow Peninsula be maintained.

26622. *Ichow.*—In response to the request which has come through Dr. Jonathan Goforth for the transfer of the Ichow Station and field to the Foreign Board of the Continuing Presbyterian Church of Canada, while appreciating the generosity of the offer and the fraternal spirit in which it has been made, since there is no demand either by the conditions on the field or by the home Church for retrenchment in our missionary enterprise, we recommend that our Board do not accede to the request.

26623. We recommend instead, without detriment to our other fields of work, in view of the needs revealed in this field and in order to take advantage of the interest in Ichow which

has been aroused by the proposal to transfer it to another Mission, that we ask the China Council and the Board to make such provision for the more adequate staffing and equipping of this field as a careful survey of it may reveal to be necessary.

26624. Pending such a survey we recommend the immediate appropriation of funds for a new residence and for the completion of the hospital, also that the Shantung Mission take up with the "Cities Evangelization Project" committee the question of opening at least one new center in the Ichow field.

26625. *Yunnan Mission Stations.*—The Conference has heard with sympathetic interest of the fruitful work which has been carried on by our Yunnan Mission under peculiarly trying conditions and with inadequate equipment. It desires to express its admiration for the faithful and heroic service which the missionaries are giving in this pioneer field. It recommends that the work begun by the Mission should not only be maintained but strengthened for the following reasons:

1. The unmistakable evidence in the history of the Mission of the special guidance of God.

2. The fact that this region is practically unoccupied, all the important missionary work in the province being carried on in districts far removed from this area.

3. The fact that we already have six families and some property in this region and that the missionaries there are hopeful for the future of the work and eager for its continuance.

4. The fact that four other Missionary Societies, working in scattered places in Central Yunnan have definitely stated that they could not occupy this field, so that if we should retire, this great area of China would be practically without any evangelizing agency.

5. The great difficulty, political and otherwise, of working the field from a Siam base.

6. The presence in the region of thousands of mandarin-speaking Chinese and multitudes of primitive peoples.

In order that the work may be carried on more effectively we recommend:

26626. That while, as in the case of Ichow, we feel that there is no serious demand for retrenchment of work or

narrowing of our field by any conditions in the home Church that should lead us to give up work already established, nevertheless, as an expression of fraternal interest and goodwill and because of the possibility that the work will be carried on more thoroughly and extensively than we are able to carry it on at present, we request our Board to take up with the Foreign Board of the "Continuing Presbyterian Church of Canada," the possibility of its taking over the area in Yunnan for which we are now responsible, making such provision for the transfer of existing property as shall be mutually agreed upon.

26627. That in case the Foreign Board of the Continuing Presbyterian Church of Canada does not accept this offer the work be carried on according to the following program:

26628. That each of the Stations now occupied be maintained with at least three foreign families, and that until this is done and the work in these Stations well established no new Stations be opened. When the present work is well established consideration may then be given to the opening of one additional station.

26629. That in view of the climatic conditions of Yuan-kiang, suitable but inexpensive hospital and school buildings be constructed.

26630. In view of climatic and sanitary conditions, we would recommend that simple sanitariums be maintained in the hills to which the members of the Mission may go from time to time as necessary for the recreation of health especially during the more unhealthy seasons of the year.

26631. That school work in the Mission should be chiefly for the education and training of the Christian constituency and that in all work, both educational and evangelistic, especial emphasis should be placed from the beginning upon self-support.

26632. That since the work in this field is distinctly of a pioneer type, care should be exercised in the choice of missionaries so that only those desirous of and suitable for such a work be sent to this field.

26633. That pending negotiations with the Canadian Presbyterian Church, the work in the two Stations be carried forward and such building as is deemed necessary and already has the approval of the Council and the Board be undertaken.

26634. Station Quotas.—We recommend that the China Council make a study, taking into consideration present conditions, future development and the action of this Conference, of the force of the stations of our Missions with a view to determining what should be an adequate staff for each Station.

IX. Union Obligations.

26635. Bible Teachers' Training School for Women (Nanking).—We recommend that in this institution there be more adequate training along the lines of Religious Education. This would enable the students to be better trained in the teaching functions of Christian leadership, as well as to secure a knowledge of the practical methods involved in present day Church activities.

26636. The Chefoo Missionary Home.—If, on further investigation by the China Council, it be found that the Chefoo Missionary Home can with advantage serve a larger Presbyterian community than that of the Shantung Mission, the Conference would recommend that the New York Board take over the property and administer it through a local Board of Control.

26637. China Sunday School Union.—The China Sunday School Union prepares the literature which we use in our Sunday Schools and from various sources there has come to us testimony of deep appreciation for the high quality of work done. We are everywhere dependent upon the Union for the literature it supplies and recommend the continuance of our annual grant.

26638. We note the probability of greatly decreased support from the World's Sunday School Union and from the Milton Stewart Fund. In case circumstances should require

a serious curtailment we approve of the China Council's taking measures, in conjunction with other mission organizations and the Chinese Church, to secure continued and adequate support for the China Sunday School Union.

26639. *Christian Endeavor Movement.*—We express our appreciation of the excellent literature prepared by the Christian Endeavor Movement in China and the promotional work of its field secretaries. In order to increase its efficiency we request the China Council to suggest that the National Committee of the Christian Endeavor Movement in China consider such reorganization as will make it directly representative of the churches and missions most interested.

26640. *China Christian Educational Association.*—The China Christian Educational Association serves as a clearing house for new ideas, as a co-ordinating agency for schools under different churches, or of different grades in the same group and is always ready to help schools or groups of schools to study their problems and find wise solutions. It is encouraging the spirit of loyalty among Chinese teachers and a fellowship in service among teachers, Chinese and foreign. It is developing a Chinese Christian leadership in education and preparing for the time when our schools shall be more Chinese, more efficient and more Christian. We most heartily approve of continuing the grant of Mex. \$1,400 to this work.

26641. *The National Christian Council.*—It is our opinion that such a body as the National Christian Council is of value in securing the co-ordination of work and the expression of opinion; in gathering and disseminating information; in the development of unity in the Christian forces of China and in representing these forces in their relation to similar Christian bodies in other countries.

26642. We wish to express our hearty appreciation of the work of the Council and our gratification that a representative of our Presbyterian Mission, Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, has been able to serve so efficiently as a Secretary to the Council and its predecessor, the China Continuation Committee, for many years.

In order to enlarge the usefulness of the Council and to secure for it the increased confidence of the Chinese Church and the Mission organizations, it is highly desirable that steps be taken to obviate the difficulties in the way of securing a more direct representation of Church and Mission organizations; that in-so-far as possible such findings and actions of the Council as seek the cooperation of the Church or Mission be referred to the several bodies for approval; and that our own Missions be encouraged to invite representatives of the National Christian Council to attend their meetings, at least when matters of policy and general interest are under consideration.

Regarding financial contribution by our Board, perusal of the records makes clear:—

1. "That our Council and Board accept in principle a just proportion of the expense and force necessary for interdenominational movements of national scope." (C.C. 491).

2. "That it is our opinion that a proper proportion of the expense of the maintenance of interdenominational and national movements should be borne by the Chinese Christians. This is especially applicable to the National Christian Council which is a recognition of Chinese preponderance in representation and control." (C.C. 492).

3. That the grant of \$7,000 Mex. which began with the fiscal year 1923-24 was of a contingent character, dependent upon contribution by the Chinese Church and other cooperating bodies, and with a time limit of three years, subject to extension, (C.C. 492, 494, 495, 496) obviously intended as extraordinary assistance for the National Christian Council during its initial years, with the expectation that, when receipts from other sources could be depended upon, the Presbyterian burden would be correspondingly lightened. (C.C. 25391).

4. That the Missions Building may from now on be expected to produce an annual income of at least \$20,000 Mex. over and above upkeep and maintenance, this income by agreement being assured to the National Christian Council for its work.

5. That the China Council neither claims nor seeks any preferential treatment in the Missions Building either for itself or for other organizations in which it participates.

26643. It is recommended that in view of the immediate needs of the National Christian Council and with the expectation that its income will be increasingly provided from Mission and Chinese Church sources in addition to the income derived

from the Missions Building property, our grant be continued as follows:—

1926—27	..	..	..	..	Mex.	\$7,000
1927—28	..	..	..	..	„	6,000
1928—29	..	..	..	..	„	5,000
1929—30	..	..	..	..	„	4,000

26644. *Survey.*—Union Obligations are a vital part of our work carried on in cooperation with other Christian groups for the sake of economy and increased efficiency.

In order that a fair and unprejudiced judgment of these obligations may be made, we suggest that the China Council office carry to completion the survey of these obligations and that when this survey is completed it be carefully studied, not in the large, but item by item, each item being given consideration on its merits, in view of the constituency served.

26645. *Relation to Y. M. C. A.*—The Conference agrees with the Regional Conferences that the time has come to discontinue the further allocation of members of the Mission to work under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. This in no sense implies lack of interest or fellowship with the Y.M.C.A., but rather a feeling that greater efficiency would be had were the same men or others to cooperate with the Y.M.C.A. in the same class of work but working with and through the Church and Mission.

26646. It is recommended that the work of Mr. R. C. Roberts of Changsha and Mr. H. F. Thompson of Canton, be determined by their respective Missions and the China Council.

26647. *The Work of Rev. A. R. Kepler.*—We appreciate the value of the work done by Rev. A. R. Kepler as Executive Secretary of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China and continue to allocate him to this office until the next meeting of the General Assembly of said Church. We recommend that after that meeting, the China Council assign Mr. Kepler, taking into account whatever actions may be taken by the General Assembly.

26648. *The work of Mr. M. Gardner Tewksbury.*—We wish to express our appreciation of the invaluable work of Mr. M. Gardner Tewksbury for Middle schools and our hope that it may be long continued. Mr. Tewksbury has outstanding gifts and a unique preparation for such service. We would suggest that some time a term of experience as the principal of a middle school might enable him to help even further in the solution of student problems.

26649. *Mr. Tewksbury, Relation to Station and Mission.*—We recommend that Rev. and Mrs. M. G. Tewksbury be assigned to the Tsinan Station of the Shantung Mission as members of that Station and Mission without affecting the force quota of either the Mission or Station.

C.C. 25356.

26650. *Mr. Kepler, Relation to Station and Mission.*—We recommend that Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Kepler be assigned to the Nanking Station of the Kiangnan Mission as Members of that Station and Mission without affecting the force quota of either the Mission or Station.

C.C. 25356.

X. Personal.

The results and work of the Personal Committee will be submitted to the Chairman of the Missions concerned and the Board.

26651. A Message from the Missionaries in China of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. to the Pastors and Members of the Presbyterian Church in America.

GREETINGS:

During the past months the missionary body has held a series of evaluation conferences in consultation with the Delegation from the Board of Foreign Missions and representative missionaries from Japan, Korea, and the Philippine Islands. We have sought carefully to appraise the work already accomplished, the missionary methods that have been in use, and the peculiar difficulties of the present situation, in an attempt to

make more efficient the work of the Mission in its endeavor to establish in China an independent, indigenous Christian church.

As we think of the work which has been accomplished and of the Church which has been planted in China, our feeling is one of thankfulness and praise to God. The Church has become so firmly established that one of our present problems is to discover the best methods by which the power and responsibility formerly held by the Mission may be transferred to the Chinese Church. Schools, Colleges, Theological Seminaries, Hospitals and Orphanages have been established which are giving practical expression to the Gospel.

Rejoicing as we do in the achievements of the past we have an overwhelming sense of the great unfinished task before us. The Church already planted is now exerting an influence far in excess of its numbers, but vast areas have not yet heard the Gospel and many social groups have as yet been practically untouched.

We feel that we are entering upon a new period in the history of the Church in China. Every missionary field has peculiar obstacles to overcome and China is no exception. Both the Mission and the Church face a period of difficulty and perhaps of persecution. China has a long history, and religion and social habits are deeply embedded in centuries of custom. To-day China is seeking the path that leads to national consciousness and political unity. She is at the crossroads. Old customs and faiths are being shaken. Militarism has become epidemic. There is uncertainty and perplexity. The government has broken down and the wisest and best men are concerned as to the future. China needs the friendship of the Nations and she needs still more the blessed influence of the Christian Gospel. The oldest civilization of the world is changing before our eyes and the situation which we face demands courage and confident faith.

The Church in China has still a long way to go in the realization of the ideals of self propagation and self-support but it is feeling out after a true independence and we rejoice in its growing self-consciousness. We have waited and prayed for this, and are eager that it should find even greater expression

and lead to the acceptance of ever increasing responsibility. We desire that the Chinese Church shall have perfect freedom to develop under the guidance of the spirit of God until it comes to the fullest standard presented in the New Testament. The Chinese Church claims our support and cooperation. The evangelization of China is not yet realized and our Chinese brethren who have met with us in conference confidently anticipate that the missionary enterprise will be fully sustained.

We have seen the transforming power of the Gospel of Christ in the lives of thousands of the Chinese people and are assured of the power of the living Christ and the supreme adequacy of the Gospel of Redemption. At this critical era in the life of the Chinese Church and in the work of our missionary enterprise there must be neither doubt nor hesitation. We humbly and earnestly call our brethren in America to special intercession that we may be made sufficient for our important mission; that young men and women in the home Church may dedicate themselves for Christian service among this great people, and that the Chinese Church may be led into the fullest comprehension of the Christian faith so that the Lord Jesus Christ may be glorified because of the miracle of Grace which has been wrought by His spirit in China.

In His Name,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) RALPH C. WELLS,

Chairman of Conference.

CHARLES E. PATTON,

Secretary.

26652. This Evaluation Conference in its closing session wishes to express gratitude to Almighty God for the measure of success which has been attained in the proclamation of the Gospel to the Chinese people.

We recognize that it is only by His Grace and in His power that the Kingdom of Christ can be established in China.

We are deeply conscious of our need of a renewal of spiritual power and of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

We therefore pledge ourselves and call upon our missionary brethren to join us in prayer and intercession that in these difficult days God will reveal His Will to us and give us power in life and service.

26653. Preferential List of Grants Requested by the Evaluation Conference.

In accordance with the instructions of the Shanghai Evaluation Conference, the China Council has prepared the following preferential list of all requests of the Conference for grants from the Board. Eval. 26465.

1. Increase in Col. C. of Class VII Sub-classes A. B. C. D to share with the Church in increasing salaries of evangelistic workers	Eval. 26422	
	Eval. 26423	\$20,000
2. Increase in salaries for Missionaries. (Referred to the Board)	Eval. 26584	
3. Increase in Substitute Workers' Fund to provide—		
(a) Substitute workers for Medical work	Eval. 26573	\$1,500
(b) Substitute workers for Middle School quotas... ..	Eval. 26463	6,000
(c) Highly trained workers for student centers	Eval. 26418	1,500 9,000
	Eval. 26550	
4. Increase in Col. C. of Class V. Repairs	Eval. 26547	45,000
5. Emergency grant for Middle Schools	C. C. 26696	20,000
6. Increase in grant to American Schools in China	Eval. 26587	G.\$5,000=10,000
7. Increase in grant to Ginling College (100%)	C. C. 26668	G.\$1,250= 2,500
8. Increase in Col. C. of Class VII Junior M. S. ...	Eval. 26463	4,000
Junior-Senior M. S.	Eval. 26463	18,000=22,000
9. Increase in grants to hospitals from which C. M. B. withdraws up to the amount withdrawn	Eval. 26568	
Shuntch agreement ended Dec. '24... ..	1,750	
Paoting " " Dec. '26... ..	4,500	6,250
10. Increase in grant to City Evangelization Project for Ichowfu Field (100%)	Eval.	1,000
11. Increase in Col. C. of Class IX for charity patients in hospitals	Eval. 26566	2,000
12. Increase in grant to China Council Literature Fund	Eval.	2,520
13. Increase in Class I for station language teachers...	Eval 26600	2,000

In case the total amount can not be immediately granted it is recommended that 50% of each request be granted before the full grant for any one item is made, except in the case of items 2, 7, 10.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. In the case of the South China Mission by special action \$5,372 released from Union Middle School would be transferred to the Kwang-tung Divisional Council for increase in evangelistic salaries so only Linchow (not under the Divisional Council) is considered in the present requests. Eval. 26512.

Hwaiyuan and Nanhsuchow have special gifts which enable them to offer such salaries as are contemplated by this action. It is recommended that these two stations be permitted to transfer from starred items in Col. D. to Col. C. for Class VII Sub-classes A, B, C & D. enough to increase Col. C. by 30%, the money still to come from the supporting churches.

The amount here given is based on a conservative estimate as follows:—

10% increase in salary totals where estimates did not show individual salaries.

20% increase in salaries when salaries did not equal a minimum of \$720 for an ordained man, \$420 for an evangelist and \$144 for a Bible woman.

20%-30% increase in salaries when this larger amount was already asked for in Col. D. of the estimates.

Distribution of this gift would not be on such a basis but would depend upon a careful study of local economic conditions and with due regard to the problem of self-support.

3. The amount asked for the Substitute Workers' Fund for Middle School quotas is reduced from \$10,000 to \$6,000, because the action concerning Canton Union Middle School would release \$2,798 for this fund and the action concerning the Central China Teacher's College at Wuchang would release \$1,300 now given from the fund to Siangtan Middle School.

4. The increase asked for repairs is determined by subtracting the present grants to the Stations including the special grant for 1926-1927 from 1½% of the present valuation of Station property (estimated at \$5,322,210.) In the case of Hwaiyuan and Nanhsuchow there are already small amounts starred in Col. D. which might be transferred to Col. C as a credit against the \$45,000 requested.

8. The amount asked for Junior-Senior Middle Schools has been reduced from \$24,000 to \$18,000, because the action concerning the Central China Teachers' College at Wuchang would release \$1,300 for the Siangtan Boys' School and three schools have yet to signify their desire to reduce their present Mission-supported staff in favor of larger current grants.

Eval. 26516.



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